FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT PARLIAMENTARY MEETING

Husak Message

AU181525 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Oct 79 p 1 AU

["G. Husak's Message of Greetings to the Participants in the Consultative Meeting of Representatives of Parliaments From the Warsaw Pact Member States"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, the Central Committee of the National Front, all Czechoslovak people and on my own behalf I send you, participants in the Consultative Meeting of Representatives of Parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member states, cordial comradely greetings and wish your important negotiations much success.

You are meeting at a time of the growing struggle of the world's progressive and peace-loving forces to strengthen peace, at a time they are engaged in a resolute drive for the further development of the process of international detente, which remains the determining factor of present international developments and is the only logical and acceptable alternative in the world developments, in harmony with the aspirations of nations all over the world and in the interest of their happy future.

Detente and its extension to the military sphere require the intensification of efforts of all peace and progressive forces to make it lasting and irreversible. The initiative proposals of the Warsaw Pact member states, included in the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee and in the joint communique of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs from those countries, convincingly confirmed that the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community play a decisive role in this noble, progressive and truly humanistic struggle.

By their many deeds and concrete proposals they have proved their sincere effort to halt the arms race and make the transition to effective and general disarmament. Thanks to the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and its socialist allies, which enjoys the full support of the progressive and democratic forces of the world public, the historical truth that peace and socialism are inseparable has entered the consciousness of nations.

The peace initiative of the USSR, as expressed in the speech of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, provides a constructive new basis for the solution of pressing questions of current international life, in the interest of the further relaxation of international tension and of achieving concrete steps in the military sphere in Europe and in the world. Those new USSR proposals form a favorable basis for talks which could lead to an agreement on the solution of serious outstanding issues in Europe. That would also be in harmony with the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, the international significance of which has been fully proved.

The people of Czechoslovakia, together with the progressive public all over the world, have warmly welcomed and fully support the submitted Soviet proposals, the objective of which is to prevent the incorporation of new nuclear devices into the military arsenals in Europe and to reach an agreement on their reduction. We especially welcome the readiness of the Soviet Government to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear devices deployed in the western parts of the USSR, providing that no further medium-range nuclear devices are deployed on the territory of Western Europe.

The Soviet Government's decision to unilaterally reduce the numerical strength of its troops and armament deployed in the GDR, too, is an important step to easing military tension and to strengthening mutual confidence among European states. We are convinced that those proposals are convincing new evidence of the sincere efforts of the USSR and the socialist countries to insure peace and life in peace in the world.

I welcome the fact that the topical questions of easing international tension will also be the focus of attention of your talks. That corresponds to the efforts of the fraternal communist parties of our countries and to the joint course of the countries of the socialist community in implementing the peace policy. In your capacity as elected representatives of the people you bear great responsibility to your voters and nations for consolidating peace and defending the most important human right, the right to peace.

The results you have achieved in your efforts to deepen bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and your successes in developing contacts with parliaments all over the world, justify the hope that your current meeting, too, will lead to a yet more effective influence of the parliaments of the socialist countries and will be a significant contribution benefiting the cause of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

I would like to assure you that the people of Czechoslovakia, who had to suffer so much during World War II, realize the value of peace and will continue to unambiguously and actively support the struggle for its consolidation, for international security and cooperation in the world.

Parliamentarians' Appeal to NATO

AU1910[illegible]8 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Oct 79 p 1 AU/LD

[17 October appeal from the Consultative Meeting of Representatives of Parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member states to the parliaments of the NATO member states]

[Text] We, the representatives of the People's Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Chamber of the GDR, the Sejm of the People's Republic of Poland, the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, appeal to the parliaments of the member countries of NATO at an important moment when a question of vital importance for the nations of Europe and the entire world is being decided.

Either there will be a new escalation of feverish arming in the sphere of missile nuclear weapons, with all the resulting dangerous consequences, or this will be effectively prevented and it will be possible to further progress along the path of strengthening peace in Europe and abroad. By this we mean the plans now being detailed to deploy on the territory of Western Europe new types of American nuclear missile weapons, plans whose aim is to substantially change the strategic situation in the European Continent, disturb the existing balance of power and attempt to secure a military advantage for NATO.

The attempts of one side to achieve a military advantage, of course, have no chance to succeed. The socialist countries would be forced to take the necessary further measures to insure their security. There is no alternative.

It is, however, absolutely clear that if the countries of NATO set out on the path of implementating these plans, it will inevitably aggravate the situation in Europe and in many ways it will also complicate the entire international atmosphere. The allegations being spread by the West that the Soviet Union is allegedly increasing its military potential on the European Continent on a scale that is not substantiated by the needs of defense, have nothing to do with reality. As was again stated absolutely clearly by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his address on 6 October 1979 in Berlin, the Soviet Union is not attempting to gain a military advantage. The Soviet strategic line is of an exclusively defensive nature. This also fully applies to the organization of the Warsaw Treaty member countries as a whole. They have never wanted and do not wish to endanger any state or group of states.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev also stated in his address in Berlin that, despite assertions to the contrary, the number of the carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union has not increased in the last 10 years, not even by one missile, not by one plane. On the contrary, the appeal underlines, the number of launching pads for medium-range missiles and the power of the nuclear warheads in those missiles, have in fact somewhat decreased. The member of medium bombers has also decreased. The Soviet Union does not deploy these means on the territory of other states at all. Nor has the number of the Soviet troops stationed in central Europe been increased for a number of years. On top of that, the Soviet Union is willing to reduce, compared with the present level, the number of medium-range nuclear weapons in its western areas. This, however, would be done by the Soviet Union only if further similar nuclear means are not stationed in Western Europe. The Soviet Union has again officially confirmed that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states which refuse to manufacture and buy these weapons, and who do not have them on their territory.

Further concrete proof of the peace-loving nature and goodwill of the states of the Warsaw Treaty is the decision to unilaterally reduce the numbers of the Soviet armies in central Europe, a decision taken by the Soviet Union after consultation with other states of the Warsaw Treaty. In keeping with this decision, within 12 months as many as 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000 tanks, as well as other military equipment, will be withdrawn from the territory of the GDR. We are convinced that this important step, motivated by a sincere wish to lead long-term attempts at military detente on the European Continent from a blind alley, will meet with the approval of the nations of Europe and the entire world.

We appeal to the parliaments of the NATO member states to assess appropriately the initiative of the socialist states and convince the governments of their countries to follow this good example.

The Warsaw Treaty member countries also advocate further steps for the strengthening of trust in Europe. These aims follow these concrete proposals:

To exchange preliminary information on large military maneuvers of the land forces, as laid down by the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, more in advance than so far and not from the number of 25,000 men as it has been so far, but from the number of 20,000 men;

On a reciprocal basis, not to organize military maneuvers in excess of 40,000-50,000 men;

To inform each other in good time not only about military exercises but also about the movements of land forces, in excess of 20,000 men, in the areas defined by the Final Act.

The proposals which the member states of the Warsaw Treaty have submitted earlier remain, naturally, valid:

To conclude an agreement among all the participants in the all-European conference who pledged that they would not be the first to use against one another nuclear or conventional arms;

Not to enlarge the military-political groups in Europe;

To inform each other about large-scale military, air force and navy maneuvers taking place near territorial waters of other states who participated in the all-European conference;

To spread measures for the strengthening of trust to the Mediterranean.

Member states of the Warsaw Treaty have expressed, as it is known, a willingness to also discuss other proposals for the strengthening of trust among states and the reduction of the danger of war in Europe. We are deeply convinced, the appeal says, that parliaments and their members could not have a more honest and more responsible task than to secure for their nations a life in peace.

We appeal to members of parliaments of countries of the North Atlantic pact to raise their voices against the plans for the deployment of new types of American nuclear missile weapons on the European Continent, plans whose implementation would further sharpen the situation in Europe and in the whole world.

MTI REPORTS ON CEMA ENERGY CONFERENCE IN BUDAPEST

LD131848 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 13, (MTI)--The Standing CEMA Committee for Crude Oil and Gas Industry concluded its 51st session at south Hungarian town Szeged. Delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Romania and of the Soviet Union attended the 5-day session. Under the agreement between the CEMA and the Government of the Yugoslav Federal Republic, also Yugoslavia's delegation attended the meeting.

The talks covered the tasks laid down in the long-term cooperation target-programme concerning the fuel, energy and basic material economy. Great attention was paid to methods by which oil can be mined at the greatest possible proportion. For this end research and experiments are being made into the so-called secondary production. In connection with the production of machines and equipment necessary for the secondary production it is important to develop closer cooperation and specialization in production. The specialists also discussed ways to raise in the coming decade to at least 60 percent from the present 50-51 percent the share of the most useful white-products that can be produced from the unearthed crude oil and natural gas.

GDR GOVERNMENT, PARTY ENDORSE BREZHNEV INITIATIVES

AU181716 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 79 p 1 LD/AU

[Joint declaration of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Council of Ministers: First Commandment of Our Time: To Chose the Road of Peace"--date not given]

[Text] The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers endorse the significar disarmament and peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 6 October during the celebrations of the GDR's 30th anniversary. They reflect socialism's persistent and unremitting struggle for the security of the peoples of all continents and for a lasting peace.

Much has been done in the seventies to reshape international relations along the lines of detente and peace. The changes for the better are most clearly manifested in Europe, where good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between states of different social systems on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act are being consolidated. On the other hand, NATO's dangerous plans to destroy the balance of power that has emerged in Europe and to regain military superiority are bound to cause serious concern.

Together with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR favors vigorous action to consolidate detente, limit force levels and armaments, and secure real disarmament. Therefore the Politburo and the Council of Ministers have agreed to the Soviet Union's constructive proposal to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons launchers deployed in its western regions, provided the NATO states abandon their intention to station in Western Europe new nuclear medium-range missiles to be targeted against the territory of the socialist countries.

The solemn Soviet pledge never to use nuclear weapons against states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and which do not have them on their territory is convincing evidence of the USSR's genuine desire for peace. The Politburo and the Council of Ministers at the same time are of the opinion that the other Warsaw Pact states, to unilaterally reduce in the next 12 months the level of its forces in Central Europe and the proposals to enhance mutual confidence could bring the question or military detente in Europe closer to a solution.

The initiatives proclaimed in the GDR capital of Berlin offer the chance for choosing the path of peace. Everyone who is answerable for the destinies of their peoples must decide whether to continue on the path of the arms race and of the quest for military superiority, or to choose the path of trust and a gradual lessening of military confrontation without which lasting detente is not possible. Anyone who refuses such a vital offer must bear the responsibility for the consequences in the eyes of the peoples. It is now up to the NATO states, including the FRG, to make in their statements regarding the steps for military detente credible.

Together with its Warsaw Pact allies, the GDR has made many efforts to turn Europe from a continent of tensions and wars into a region of stable peace and mutually advantageous cooperation. In this spirit, the Politburo and the Council of Ministers affirm the GDR's readiness to work for further progress in securing peace and disarmament. The peoples expect the response to these new, momentous and far-reaching proposals for disarmament and peace to be motivated by the concern for peace.

The nations of Europe and the world need no long-term programs for an arms race and no new missiles. What they need, and what socialist peace policy aims for, are guarantees that the fruits of their peaceful labor will not be destroyed. The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers again advocate the convening of an all-European conference on the political level for the comprehensive discussion of measures of military detente. The time has come for all states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to jointly begin multilateral preparations for such a conference. The GDR, in close alliance and conjunction with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, will spare no effort to help avert the danger of a nuclear war and secure a lasting peace.

WARSAW DAILY CONDEMNS U.S. REACTION TO BREZHNEV OFFER

AU151138 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "The Counteroffensive"]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev's Berlin proposals have been the chief subject of political commentaries for a week now. Naturally, it is hard to expect that those who for years have prepared the ground and atmosphere for starting a new nuclear arms race in Europe will suddenly change fronts. After all, the campaign to frighten the Europeans with the "threat from the East" serves that purpose.

In contrast to the praises for the unilateral reduction of 20,000 Soviet troops stationed in the GDR and of 1,000 tanks, the United States has been conducting a counteroffensive for the past few days. The offensive is being supported by President Jimmy Carter, who views Leonid Brezhnev's proposals as "an attempt to break the resolution of our allies to build the necessary defenses."

Zibigniew Brzezinski, presidential adviser on security, has also lent a helping hand. Speaking on Wednesday before the Atlantic association, he asked the parliaments of the NATO countries and the public to make a clear choice: either to be ready to pay a political price now or to have fear and war in the future.

This is truly strange logic: Reductions in conventional and nuclear arms and in the level of confrontation in Europe are supposed to lead to war! Vice President Walter Mondale has also stated that the Soviet Union wants to draw NATO away from an important armaments program.

The strength of Washington's official reaction proves that Leonid Brezhnev has hit the nail on the head with his proposals. While Europe does not feel threatened, our continent would like to find many new roads to increased security and trust. On the other hand, the Pershing missiles are directed precisely against those long-term and peaceful interests of Europe--against all of Europe, and not just a part of it. It is possible that Europe looks different from the banks of the Potomac than from the banks of the Rhine, the Elbe or the Vistula. But that is not our fault.

The war of words proposed by the U.S. politicians will not substitute for a realistic evaluation of the meaning of the Berlin proposals. Perhaps we will see that evaluation in Vienna.

AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS, AGREEMENT SIGNING

AU182109 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A government trade delegation from the Republic of Austria led by Dr Josef Staribacher, minister of trade, industry and handicrafts, arrived in our country today. The delegation will hold talks and sign a trade and payments agreements between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Austria for the 1980-84 period.

The delegation was welcomed at Rinas Airport by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Muzafer Ahmat, deputy minister of foreign trade; Bashkim Pitarka, deputy director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Ministry; and others.

Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, hosted a luncheon today in honor of the Austrian government trade delegation led by Dr Josef Staribacher. The luncheon was attended by Kristaq Dollaku, minister of light and food industry; Reiz Malile, deputy foreign minister, and Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, received the delegation this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade; Bashkim Pitarka, deputy director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Ministry; and others. Views were exchanged on the further development of trade between the two countries.

The members of the Austrian delegation also visited the ethnographic exhibition.

1980-84 Trade, Payments Agreement

AU182130 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A trade and payments agreement was signed today in Tirana between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and of the Republic of Austria for the 1980-84 period. The agreement was signed on the Albanian side by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, and on the Austrian side by Dr Josef Staribacher, minister of trade, industry and handicrafts.

The signing ceremony was attended on the Albanian side by Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade. Members of both delegations were also present.

HUA GUOFENG'S ARRIVAL IN PARIS REPORTED

AU151940 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] News agencies report that Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng arrived in Paris today for a visit to France.

HOXHA, SHEHU, OTHERS ATTEND RALLY IN LEZHE

AU171450 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 17 October carries 6-minute recorded reportage on a rally held in Lezhe on 17 October to celebrate the completion of the construction work undertaken to eliminate the consequences of the 15 April 1979 earthquake in the district.

A reporter at the scene describes the enthusiastic atmosphere at the rally. He says that "enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, is attending the Lezhe rally. He is accompanied by party-state leaders comrades Mehmet Shehu, Haxhi Lleshi, Ramiz Alia and Adil Carcani; and by Rahman Hanku, minister of construction; Vito Kapo, chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union; and Fiqret Shehu, party Central Committee member." They are welcomed by thousands of people, who have come to see and embrace Comrade Enver Hoxha, and by district party-state officials.

The reporter then says the first secretary of the district party committee presided over the rally. Mehmet Shehu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and premier, then delivers the main speech at the rally.

Shehu Address

AU171725 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Speech by Mehmet Shehu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, at rally held in city of Lezhe on 17 October--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, brothers and sisters: Today we have come, joyfully and enthusiastically, to this meeting to celebrate together a great victory achieved by the people of Lezhe under the party's leadership: the elimination of the consequences of the 15 April 1979 earthquake. As is known by all, the 15 April earthquake caused great damage. It flattened entire villages, as well as a large part of the city of Lezhe. The earthquake caused the death of 35 people, for whom our hearts are bleeding. The earthquake also injured 382 others and about 100,000 people were made homeless in Shkoder, Lezhe, Mirdite, Diber, Kruje, Mat, Puke and Tropoje districts. It was a great misfortune to all of us caused by the forces of nature. The force of Marxism-Leninism is invincible and capable of meeting and overcoming all misfortunes. [applause and shouts of "Enver Hoxha"]

Marxism-Leninism teaches all people to meet all difficulties, to turn sorrow into strength. Marxism-Leninism brings people out of anxiety and sorrow, makes them brave and courageous and makes them constantly advance toward a happy and joyful life. [applause] And here we are; five months later, all the consequences of the earthquake have been eliminated in all the affected districts. Lezhe, which was destroyed by the earthquake on 15 April, is now rebuilt and has become even more beautiful through the force of our party, through the force of our people and of our socialist state. [applause]

We have defeated the earthquake too, comrades, as we defeated the foreign occupiers, as we have defeated all our internal and external enemies, imperialists and revisionists alike. There is no force on earth capable of defeating socialism, there is no earthquake, flood or drought, there is no encirclement or blockade capable of defeating the invincible might of Marxism-Leninism, which is incarnated in our country by the concrete implementation of the correct line of our glorious party, as well as in the work to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake [words indistinct] and to defeat the encirclement and blockade by all that host of traps and conspiracies by the imperialists and social imperialists, of reaction and of the revisionists that we have had to meet and defeat constantly throughout these 35 years since the day of our country's liberation. [applause]

Through the selfless effort of the fearless people of Lezhe and of the heroic volunteers who came from all four corners of Albania, you have eliminated the consequences of the earthquake and have transformed the ruins into beautiful homes and multistoreyed buildings, secure against any earthquake. The city of Lezhe has risen again, even more beautiful than it was before 15 April. The disaster has been transformed into joy, the sorrow into happiness, the old has been transformed into the new. That is what the force of the party can do, the force of Marxism-Leninism, the efforts, unity and the force of the people. [applause]

As Comrade Enver said a little while ago, when we met in one of the halls of the Executive Committee [presumably of Lezhe district], were Scanderbeg to rise now from his grave in this historic square, he would tell us: "Rise, descendants of mine, do not make me feel shameful. You are men of toil as well as men of the rifle. Bravo descendants of mine. Go on, because you are on the right path. [prolonged applause]

This is an extraordinary victory, primarily for you, the people of Lezhe, for the working class, the peasantry and the youth who have worked selflessly to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake. But also for all of Albania, who rose on that tragic day of 15 April to come to the aid of the affected population. Comrade Enver, and we who are accompanying him, have been sent by the AWP Central Committee to celebrate this happy day together with you on the occasion of the totally successful completion of your effort to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake and congratulate you wholeheartedly for the victory achieved: Well done, brothers and sisters of Lezhe, volunteers, servicemen, planners and builders, for your heroic work for the liquidation of the aftermath of the earthquake. [applause] May your hands remain golden forever in continuing the work of building socialism with the same determination, revolutionary fervor and tireless work. May you enjoy your new homes and apartments, comrades from Lezhe, and may you live in them in joy and happiness. May you enjoy happiness forever. [applause]

During the 35 years since the liberation, our country has suffered many earthquakes. Eight strong and destructive earthquakes have hit our country since 1955, an average of one earthquake every 3 years, and their effects affected 16 our of the country's 26 districts. The 15 April 1979 earthquake was the strongest and most damaging of all the earthquakes that have occurred in our country during the past 75 years. All the consequences of the earthquakes that have taken place since the liberation have been eliminated completely by our people under the leadership of the AWP, relying solely on our efforts and within a very short time, which has never exceeded 5-6 months. [applause]

To build new houses, apartments and other buildings for a population of about 30,000 in 5 months, equal to the population of the cities of Puke, Kukes, Rreshen, Burrel, Librazho Librazhd and Gramsh taken together, and to repair damaged houses and apartments for a population of about 70,000, equal to the entire population of Lezhe District and half the population of Mirdite District taken together, is no light task for a small country like Albania. But here we are; such a thing has been achieved in our country. The complete elimination of the severe aftermath of the destructive force of the 15 April earthquake has become a great and undisputable reality which bears the seal of the AWP, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Albanian people. [applause]

What does our experience, the experience of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in eliminating the consequences of the earthquake show? Some very important and worthy conclusions and lessons can be drawn for us and the peoples of all countries for this unprecedented experience. The experience once again confirms before the whole world the superiority of the socialist order over the capitalist order. When in cases of being hit by a destructive earthquake, in no capitalist country and in no country where the revisionists are in power have the consequences of the earthquake been eliminated as we in Albania have done within a period of a few months by self-reliance with the state paying all the expenditure for building the destroyed houses and repairing the damaged ones. On the contrary, in any capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist country, when hit by an earthquake, calamity and disaster have befallen the affected people. It happens so because the law of jungle is what dominates in the capitalist order. In case of natural disaster in the capitalist order, if one's house is destroyed by the earthquake, then you are finished. No one will come to your assistance, neither the state nor the capitalist society. Thus one is left without house and with no property, and it often happens that one is forced to take the sad road of emigration.

It is known, that much is said by the bourgeoisie about humanism and human rights. But when the earthquake destroys one's house in the bourgeois society, no one feels sorry, no one gives you a helping hand. This is because the bourgeois order is an inhuman order because it is dominated by the rule of man exploiting man. In the bourgeois order there is no justice. But there are only two kinds of social justice: injustice for the people and privileges for the capitalists, the exploiters. The same holds true in the countries where the revisionists are in power and where the restoration of capitalism has long since become fait accompli, whereas in our socialist order, where social work has been established, the practice of exploitation of man by man has been eliminated. The people live and act like brothers and offer the hand and heart to one another. In our country, in socialism, the people share both their joy and sorrow. The high principle of socialist solidarity operates and is implemented in our country: One for all and all for one. In our country there are no privileges, but social justice, collectivism, unity, solidarity, socialist relations and true humanism. [applause]

In our socialist order man never, on no occasion and no matter what misfortune, feels lonely, isolated and abandoned to the mercy of destiny and hopelessness. He is surrounded by the paternal care of the party and his power of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In our country all the people are united like a fist around the party. All of society operates like one man in Albania, with a sense of collectivism and fraternal solidarity.

In our country socialist humanism, cooperation and mutual help is expressed magnificently. That is why, when the 15 April earthquake struck, as soon as the party and Comrade Enver issued their call, all Albania rose as one to come to the assistance of the population struck by the earthquake. [applause] The militant alert sounded by the party during that misfortune, the measures adopted by the government and the mobilization of all the people and their readiness to go to the assistance of the affected areas, and the concrete work that followed, have further strengthened the unity of the people around the party and Comrade Enver. [prolonged applause]

In the capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist countries, when one's home is destroyed by earthquake or floods, one is not only helpless, but is hit by worse than calamity, because in cases of misfortune the capitalist misses no chance to skin one alive and to squeeze and exploit one even more, to put one into debts up to his neck, to take away even the ruins of one's home, leaving one without hope, in misery. There, in the capitalist countries, the state creates and collects funds and aid from whatever source, even from outside, supposedly to eliminate the consequences of an earthquake or flood, supposedly to come to the aid of the affected population. In fact, the population receives not a cent, not a brick to build walls. All the funds and aid collected are stolen with both hands at all levels of the capitalist and revisionist state through enquiry and planning commissions.

Our people know well that capitalist practice, because they experienced it themselves on the occasion of the 1931 earthquake, when the satrap Ahmet Zogolli ruled in our country. We see that today, when we observe what is happening in the capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist countries in cases of misfortunes caused by the forces of nature. The capitalist and the revisionist, when learning that our small Albania, relying solely on its own efforts, has rebuilt within only 5 months all that was destroyed by the earthquake and sheltered over 100,000 people, with all expenditure met by the state, looks incredulously. He says: "It is impossible to achieve such a thing, it is communist propaganda." And the capitalist and revisionist says that not only out of his feeling of hostility against Socialist Albania, but also because the capitalist or revisionist measures everything, including the question of eliminating the consequences of an earthquake, with the capitalist and revisionist yardstick, with a capitalist eye. But let them say whatever they wish to, these enemies of socialism, wherever they may be. [prolonged applause]

Let them say, if they like, that Albania cannot eliminate the consequences of the earthquake or that it cannot build socialism without outside help from the bourgeois and revisionist countries. Facts are facts, and the fact of the Albanian miracle, of the socialist miracle, is so great that it can be concealed by no one. Let others say whatever they may wish. Let those who do not wish us well say whatever they may wish. Suffice it that the 100,000 people who were left without shelter on 15 April are now, 5 months later, living in their new homes, better homes than those that were destroyed, and that our economy is experiencing no crisis, only development. [applause]

Therefore, as our people say "The dogs may bark, but the Albanian caravan is ascending the mountain path with renewed vigor and without becoming short of breath." [applause] Numerous friends of Socialist Albania, who have visited our country and have toured the areas damaged by the earthquake, when seeing the bricklayers and carpenters working like ants to build new homes, when seeing the new socialist villages rebuilt from their foundations, have been left astounded and have expressed their admiration for the AWP and our socialist state.

Despite that, one or perhaps even more of them, have put questions to the villagers of the damaged areas: "How much was the cost of this house?" Offering coffee and cigarettes to the guest in accordance with our customs, twirling his moustache [laughter, applause] and smiling, our villager would reply: "Personally, it has cost me nothing. All expenditure has been met by the state, because in our country state and people, with the party leading, are one, like a fist." And he raised his calloused hand like a fist. [applause] The guest, on the occasion I am talking about, opened his eyes wide and asked another question: "But how much rent are you going to pay for this house.?" When the host answered: "This house, being built by the state, remains my personal property and I will pay no rent," the guest's eyes shone. When he returned to his own country he said: "One should go to Albania to see what real socialism means. There the slogan 'what the people say the party does and what the party say the people do.' There the state is really in the service of the people." [prolonged applause] Such friends and well wishers are numerous and they are spreading the truth about Albania. With its well-known and virile stand, Socialist Albania, confronted with no matter what tidal wave or storm, and through its own efforts, generates love among the revolutionaries, who are numerous and to be found in all countries of the world, and imposes respect even among its opponents. That has been achieved through the correct and consistent Marxist-Leninist leadership of our party and Comrade Enver. Therefore, I say, glory to our heroic party. May the legendary leader of our party and of our people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, live as long as the mountains. [prolonged applause]

Our experience in eliminating the consequences of the 15 April earthquake vindicates once again the strength and vitality of our national economy. In fact, the volume of the work carried out for the reconstruction of the affected areas in Lezhe District alone equals the volume of one entire 5-year plan in this district. That means that on the occasion of this misfortune, as a result of the alert and the mobilization of all the people to meet the misfortune, a volume of work normally taking 5 years has taken 5 months. Moreover, the volume of 150 million leks worth of construction, carried out in all the districts affected by the 15 April disaster was used without affecting at all the general plan of construction for the entire republic. That is a clear and convincing proof of the vitality and force of the creative and selfless work of our people and also of the potential of our national economy. Our socialist economy has currently reached such a degree of development that Albania has become totally independent economically. We are today meeting all the population's needs for bread grains from our own production. Over 85 percent of the population's needs for consumer commodities are secured from our own production. Exports cover imports completely. The national output and national incomes are rising constantly, at an average growth rate that exceeds several times that of the population increase. A high quota of annual and 5-yearly accumulation is achieved, making extended socialist reproduction possible by relying entirely on our own resources. The living standards of the people never falls, as happens in the capitalist countries. It rises constantly. The price of consumer goods never rises, taxes have been abolished, medical treatment is free, everything that is needed for the country's defense has been provided that Albania may remain always invincible in case of outside aggression. [applause]

We have successfully met the unforeseen expenditure for the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake by mobilizing our internal reserves. Those reserves were concretely reflected in the mobilization of all our resources and human energies, the energies of all the people, in the concrete work carried out by our people above and beyond the normal tasks, beyond normal working hours, with extraordinary intensity and high productivity. Those reserves are also reflected in finding and using the materials needed to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake. All that testifies to the great possibilities that exist for the further unchecked development of our national economy if we remain at all times mobilized and resolute, as we did during this period of reconstruction of the damaged areas. It is a great lesson for all of us, a lesson that we must not allow ourselves to lose sight of. It is a lesson that we must keep alive daily in our work to fulfill the planned tasks. Our experience in eliminating the consequences of the earthquake shows once again the concrete leading and rallying force of the party organizations and organs. As soon as the party and Comrade Enver gave the signal everyone rose like one single body to go to the aid of the affected areas, to the extent that the government and the central commission for the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake had to set out norms and regulations for dispatching volunteers to the affected areas, otherwise all Albania would have gathered here. The requests of volunteers to come to Shkoder and Lezhe were 10 times higher than needed. [applause]

The volunteers, who came from all four corners of the country, have carried out commendable work and the AWP Central Committee and the government congratulate all districts for that, and particularly all those men and women volunteers who had the honor of taking part directly in the effort or reconstruction through their really exemplary and heroic work. The AWP Central Committee and the government also congratulate and thank the collectives of all those enterprises and agricultural collectives which completely filled the gap created by the departure of volunteers by the work of the entire collective, working overtime and above and beyond norms, [applause] just like the volunteers.

The mobilization of the volunteers and the population of the affected areas during these 5 months can be compared to the mobilization of people in war for the country's defense. The socialist and communist voluntarism of people throughout the country to rush to the aid of the population of the afflicted areas is a continuation of the glorious tradition of our heroic youth, of those hundreds of thousands of young volunteers who have built railroads, who have taken part in the biggest national actions for the construction of socialism and have been an important factor in the communist education of the young generation. Keep up, comrades, the banner of mobilization and of the glorious traditions of the youth, of these volunteers, builders of socialism, to spread the experience of communist work, to create ever greater possibilities in overcoming the blockade and encirclement and to fulfill the tasks of the 5-year plan. [applause]

Comrades, brothers and sisters, in addition to the 15 April earthquake, which caused considerable damage, another earthquake struck in our country, the earthquake of 23 September at 2130 hours: the premature death of our beloved and dear comrade, Hysni Kapo. The profound spiritual pain and the great harm caused by Comrade Hysni Kapo's death are extraordinary. Because in the person of Comrade Hysni Kapo we lost one of the most distinguished leaders of the party, the state and the people.

In these circumstances it is our duty to transform our sorrow into strength, to compensate this great loss to the party, the state and the people by strengthening our steel-like unity, by strengthening the party's leadership role and the vanguard role of all communists, by mobilizing and displaying all our forces in fulfilling the plans. Comrade Hysni Kapo's memory will be forever unforgettable and we will honor his memory with work, tempering of socialist consciousness, revolutionary determination and mobilization.

The AWP Central Committee is convinced that the people of Lezhe District will always preserve the banner of mobilization which was raised to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake and that they will place all their efforts and energies to fulfill the planned tasks, particularly in implementing the tasks on the front of agricultural production, where considerable gaps are still to be observed. The AWP Central Committee expresses its belief that the peasantry of Lezhe District will progress even more rapidly in fulfilling the planned tasks, so that Lezhe District may also rank among the country's more advanced.

Once again dear comrades, volunteers, I hail you for the great victory and always wish you success in your daily work in fulfilling the planned tasks and in strengthening the country's defense.

Long live our heroic party and our beloved and dear leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Long live the valiant and industrious people of Lezhe.

Glory to Marxism-Leninism. [prolonged applause]

ATA REVIEWS SECOND VOLUME OF HOXHA'S 'REFLECTIONS ON CHINA'

AU141522 Tirana ATA in English 0902 GMT 14 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, October 14, (ATA)--The second volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's book Reflections on China, which contains writings belonging to 1973-1977 period, came off the press recently. It is a chronological continuation of the notes of the first volume (1962-1972).

The years 1973-1977 were years of a very intricate international situation. The capitalist bourgeoisie, US imperialism, Soviet social imperialism, the various forces of reaction were making numerous efforts to carry into practice their repressive, predatory and hegemonic schemes. But, the struggle of the proletariat, too, against exploitation and oppression, the struggle of the peoples for their national and social liberation, were on a constant rise. Many acute and complicated problems required correct, clear-cut and Marxist-Leninist analyses and stand. While our party, the other genuine Marxist-Leninist parties stood by the side of the proletariat and the peoples and in defense of Marxism-Leninism, the revisionist parties stood by the side of the capitalist bourgeoisie. Even the socalled Communist Party of China united itself more and more with the latter.

The notes of this period, which are involved in the second volume, testify to the principled, correct and undaunted struggle our party has waged against the Chinese variant of modern revisionism, at a stage when it was more and more openly manifesting itself with its viewpoints and practice, when the leadership of the Communist Party of China was going deeper and deeper in the quagmire of betrayal and the counterrevolution. Like in the first volume, in the second volume, too, the true-to-life material is very rich.

Comrade Enver Hoxha carefully and rigorously refers to the daily international situations, to the concrete and public events and actions of the Chinese leaders, the official sources of the Chinese themselves and their repercussion in the world press. On this basis, he makes scientific Marxist-Leninist analyses on certain international situations and events in China, to the developments in the fold of the socalled Communist party of China and the internal and external policy of the socalled Chinese socialist state.

In this volume Comrade Enver Hoxha devotes a special attention to the further and impetuous degeneration of the Chinese foreign policy, as a counterrevolutionary policy, devoid of proletarian class axis, which is directed against the peoples and world proletariat. During this period, the Chinese revisionists ever more overtly consolidate their ties with US imperialism, in the framework of their profoundly anti-Marxist line, to transform China into a social imperialist superpower. As it is emphasized in the first volume of Reflections on China, China's policy of rapprochement with the USA was clearly seen in the reception extended to Nixon, Kissinger and other US senior officials in Beijing and in the warm talks the two sides conducted there at a time when the Vietnamese, Cambodian and other peoples, were fighting against the US imperialists. Proceedings from the numerous facts, statements themselves, and concrete actions of the Chinese leaders, the whole period the second volume covers argues that this policy of rapprochement led to an ever greater crystalisation of the Sino-American counterrevolutionary alliance. China has already turned its course towards the United States of America. In his reflections Comrade Enver Hoxha proves through convincing arguments that this line is neither new, nor original, but the revival of opportunism of the Second International.

The second volume of Reflections on China also comprises writings which analyse the phoney Mao Zedong's theory of three worlds. Under the light of Marxism-Leninism and proceeding from the interests of the proletariat and the peoples, the analysis of this theory smashes it to smithereens, reveals its anti-scientific, anti-proletarian and counterrevolutionary character. Comrade Enver Hoxha counter-poises this theory and the appeal of the Chinese leadership for unity between the countries of the Second World and the Third World with U.S. imperialism against Soviet social imperialism, with the revolutionary strategy of our party and of the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties, with the uncompromising struggle against the two superpowers, against world capitalism and reaction.

In the notes of this volume Comrade Enver Hoxha writes at length also about the overt rapprochement of the Chinese revisionist leadership about its opportunist stands towards the Yugoslav revisionists. The anti-Marxist line of Beijing brought out that not only the West wind, but also the revisionist wind of Tito blow in China.

The second volume strongly brings to the fore through numerous facts the ideological, political and organisational confusion of the C.P.C. the uninterrupted struggle between the numerous factional groups in its leadership. The confusion which prevails in the Chinese party and state, as emerges from the book Reflections on China, has its roots in the socalled Mao Zedong Thought which is the opposite of Marxism-Leninism. In this volume, Mao Zedong's anti-Marxist views are especially analyzed in the notes Mao Zedong Thought, some thought about the decalogue of Mao Zedong, which deal with his speech on the ten major relationships, etc. [sentence as received]

In these and other writings Comrade Enver Hoxha uncovers and denounces the anti-Marxist essence of Mao's viewpoints and arrives at the conclusion that Mao Zedong Thought is not a Marxist theory and Mao Zedong is not Marxist, but only a revolutionary democrat. Going deeper and deeper in his analysis, summing up the events and facts, the author of this book comes to the conclusion that the Communist Party of China has never been a genuine Marxist-Leninist party that the Marxist-Leninist organisational and ideological norms have never been implemented in it, that is has never waged correctly the class struggle, but has been an arena of the struggle for power, an arena of many lines and many ideologies, a confused party.

In the notes of the 26th of December 1977 entitled: Can the Chinese Revolution Be Called a Proletarian Revolution?, Comrade Enver Hoxha, in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and on the basis of the material true to facts, lays down and analyzes a series of questions which have to do with the character of the Chinese revolution and arrives at the conclusion that China made a democratic-bourgeois revolution of the new type, through the armed national liberation struggle. In regard to the period following 1949, the following questions are raised in these notes: Did the revolution in China remain a democratic-bourgeois revolution or was it transformed into a socialist revolution? Does China build socialism on the Marxist-Leninist road or is it a democratic-bourgeois republic? After analysing the road pursued by the CPC during this period, the measures taken, the positive results attained and the grave deviations in line, Comrade Enver Hoxha concludes that the revolution in China was inclined to develop on the socialist road, but the measures taken remained half way or disappeared. He also emphasizes the need of further deepening in the main and decisive problems of the policy and activity of the CPC and the Chinese state.

The second volume of the book Reflections on China shows that what characterizes the general life in China during this time is the ideological and political confusion, the sudden turns and putsches in the leadership, disorganization and decline in the economy, which have brought about a grave situation for China and the beginning of a tragic period for the Chinese people. After the death of Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, with the advent to power of Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping, the process of degeneration deepened and the tragedy of the Chinese people became heavier. During this time the Chinese panorama became gloomier; it is once again characterized by fresh disorders, disarray and further weakening of the state organization and discredit in the international arena, by the aggravation of the economic situation, by the dissatisfaction of the masses, etc.

As always, at this time too, our party has expressed its opposition to the revisionist viewpoints and practice of the Chinese leadership. It not only did not conform with them but it counterpoised them publicly presenting its viewpoints on a series of important party documents, especially in the report submitted to the 7th congress of the party, in the article of ZERI I POPULLIT: The Theory and Practice of the Revolution, etc.

Likewise, in this volume the author also exposes some so-called Marxist-Leninist parties, which became instruments of the Chinese revisionists in defence of their anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary line and activity.

As Comrade Enver Hoxha had forecast long ago the Chinese revisionist leadership infuriated its hostile stand towards our country still more during the years 1973-1977 through a long chain of anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian acts which aimed at leading our party away from its Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line and at sabotaging the construction of socialism in Albania. When the ideological and political pressure failed, the Chinese revisionists intensified the economic pressure and advanced towards the imposition of a full blockade. The dragging of the delivery of the important objects for our economy, the reduction of trade to the lowest point, the curtailing of aid and the arrogant attitude towards our just and correct demands were the first manifestations of this savage pressure and blockade. In his reflections, Comrade Enver Hoxha treats these manifestations as part of a coordinated imperialist, social-imperialist and revisionist plot, at a time when our party uncovered the hostile activity of B. Balluku and A. Kellezi and company, the threads of which also led to Beijing.

The second volume of the book Reflections on China by Comrade Enver Hoxha is a brilliant example of the Marxist-Leninist scientific analysis on the revisionist-capitalist evolution of the CPC and the PRC. In continuation of the first volume, it constitutes an other precious aid for the communists and working people of our country to thoroughly understand the harmful counter-revolutionary activity of the Chinese revisionists and the courageous resistance and unflinching and always principled struggle of our party in defence of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The second volume came off the press in French and English too, and will soon be published in several other languages.

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION'S RETURN--The delegation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania led by Etemije Zenbli, secretary of the Central Committee, which attended the second youth festival in Canada at the invitation of the Union of the Communist Youth of Canada, returned home today. The delegation was welcomed home by Ilia Kongo, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU]

ECUADORIAN DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--The delegation of the Federation of Ecuadorian University Students has left Albania. During its stay in our country the delegation visited Tirana, Shkoder, Elbasan and Korce districts and learned about the work of our people in building socialism, the contribution of the youth in all fields of life and the work of the Union of the Working Youth of Albania in the communist education of the youth. The delegation was also received by Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU]

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON U.S. MARINES LANDING AT GUANTANAMO

AU181315 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] More than 2,000 U.S. Marines have been transported to the U.S. Guantanamo Naval Base on Cuba's territory. Part of the marines were transferred from the Nassau helicopter-carrier. The rest of the marines, as well as M-60 tanks and various military equipment, went ashore via the landing ships, [names indistinct]. The landing operation began with the support of helicopters and a squadron of A-4 fighters of the U.S. Navy.

BOZHINOV RECEIVES USSR'S CHERNYAYEV

AU181655 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 18 October Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Konstantin Chernyayev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology.

REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOVA MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

Meeting With Waldheim

AU161451 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the UN General Assembly 34th session in New York, has met Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations. During the talks, Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova reaffirmed Bulgaria's desire to follow its consistent policy in support for the UN initiatives aimed at peace and security in the world as well as at disarmament and international cooperation.

For his part Kurt Waldheim emphasized Bulgaria's (?valuable) contribution to the work of the United Nations [words indistinct] and Bulgaria's active participation in connection with the International Year of the Child. Kurt Waldheim accepted with pleasure the invitation extended to him by Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova [words indistinct] to visit Bulgaria on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state.

Meeting With Mrs Lopez Portillo

AU162051 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the UNGA 34th session, met today in New York with Mrs Carmen Romano de Lopez Portillo, wife of the Mexican president, who represents Mexico during the discussion of Article 26 on the UNGA agenda, dedicated to the International Year of the Child.

A talk on the questions pertaining to developing the cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Mexico took place.

Meeting With UNICEF Director

AU171203 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Committee for Culture and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the UN General Assembly session, has met UNICEF Executive Director Mr Labouisse with whom she discussed problems pertaining to children and to the results of the assembly [the "children's assembly" held in Bulgaria in 1979]. Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova presented to Mr Labouisse the golden medal of the assembly.

Last night at one of the United Nations' halls a Bulgarian documentary film on the international children's assembly was shown. Many guests and delegates attended the performances and spontaneously applauded this film.

Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova is expected to give an interview today to the UN radio station.

Reception for UN Officials

AU180820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Asen Mateev, Sofia Radio special correspondent to New York, reports that a reception was given last night at the Bulgarian representation to the United Nations. Kurt Waldheim, UN General Secretary, and the leaders of the other UN member-countries' delegations were the guests of Lyudmila Zhivkova, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture, and the other members of the Bulgarian delegation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CUBA'S BRAVO

Meeting With Todorov

AU031957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 3 October Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Flavio Bravo, deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers and chairman of the Cuban side of the Bulgarian-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Comrade Stanko Todorov was briefed on the work of the commission's 13th session. It was stressed that the Bulgarian-Cuban relations have expanded after Comrade Zhivkov's visit to Cuba in April this year, and now they are strengthening in all areas of the economy.

14 October Departure

AU171058 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Text] The Cuban Government-economic delegation led by Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers, left Bulgaria on 14 October. The delegation attended the 13th session of the Bulgarian-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The session, held following Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to Cuba in 1979, defined the concrete tasks deriving from the agreements achieved during the summit meetings. Confidence was expressed that a fulfillment of the program for further developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation and for socialist integration between Bulgaria and Cuba during the period following 1980 will elevate the relations between the two countries to a qualitatively new level, which will be characterized by a substantially larger integration and by the development of a socialist division of labor. Issues pertaining to cooperation in machine building, metallurgy, chemistry, electrical engineering and agriculture were also discussed.

At Sofia airport the Cuban guests were seen off by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, and by other officials. Cuban Ambassador to Bulgaria Jose Alvarez Bravo was also present.

ZHIVKOV HOSTS DINNER FOR CROWN PRINCE AKIHITO

AU102120 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] This evening State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner at the Boyana Residence in honor of their imperial highnesses the crown prince of Japan Akihito and his wife, Princess Michiko.

The dinner was attended by Comrades Lyudmila Zhivkova, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenoy, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, Milko Balev, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papazov; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council, and ministers. The ambassadors of the two countries, Todor Dichev and Akira Yamato, were also present.

During the dinner Comrade Todor Zhivkov proposed a toast. We are particularly joyful that we have the opportunity to again meet His Imperial Highness Crown Prince Akihito of Japan and Her Imperial Highness Princess Michiko, this time in Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said. I still remember the impressions of the hospitality accorded us during our second visit to Japan in March 1978, he continued. We were pleased to have a constructive and fruitful dialog with his imperial majesty, the prime minister of Japan, with high-ranking representatives of the government, and with business and cultural circles. These meetings and talks as well as the talks and meetings with Your Imperial Highnesses gave us the firm conviction that there were good prospects for a future development of the friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Japan, Todor Zhivkov said.

In our opinion, the present official visit is further evidence of the mutual desire to promote cooperation in various spheres. This cooperation will contribute to deepening the understanding between our countries and to strengthening the process of detente. This is in the interest of our people and in the interest of world peace. Everything which is in the interest of world peace justifies our efforts in this respect, Todor Zhivkov said.

The successes of the Bulgarian and the Japanese peoples and their genuine attachment to the cause of peace are major prerequisites for further expanding and strengthening our bilateral cooperation. In conclusion, Comrade Todor Zhivkov proposed a toast to further expanding and deepening the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Japan as well as to the peace and understanding among the peoples.

Following this, Crown Prince Akihito of Japan proposed a toast. He expressed gratitude to Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Lyudmila Zhivkova for the cordial hospitality and said:

In the spring of 1978 you visited our country as a chairman of the State Council and this contributed to the further promoting of our mutual acquaintance and friendly relations between our two countries. In spring of 1979, Mrs Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture, visited Japan in connection with the opening of the Thracian treasures exhibition. Thanks to this exhibition, many Japanese could become acquainted with the unknown ancient Bulgarian culture and, being strongly impressed by it, they were able to develop feelings for Bulgaria, Prince Akihito said.

It is a matter of joy that the mutual visits between the two countries in 1979 became more and more developed and the mutual exchange in various spheres became more frequent. I think that it is very important that the mutual contacts between our two countries of ancient history and traditional culture, which are simultaniously marching along the path toward a modern development, be expanded, Prince Akihito said. By your two visits to our country you must have certainly sensed the strong desire of the Japanese people for peace. During the 1978 visit to Japan, we were invited to the banquet given by Your Excellency. In your greetings speech at that time you emphasized the importance of peace, security and cooperation. These words have found deep response in the Japanese people and I believe that it is a common desire of our two peoples and a mainstay for the further deepening of the friendship between the two countries, Prince Akihito said.

In conclusion, Prince Akihito proposed a toast to the good health of State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and to the good health of Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture as well as to the prosperity and happiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The dinner party was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

AVIATION UNIT RETURNS FROM CROP-SPRAYING MISSION IN EGYPT

AU161415 Sofia BTA in English 0802 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 16 (BTA)--A Bulgarian farm aviation group returned from Egypt where it had processed in the course of four months the cotton and rice plantations along the Nile river. The group made hundreds of flights daily over the areas of Sharqiyah, Asyut and Al-Minya, doing 7.22 hectares per hour on the average instead of the planned 6.21 hectares per hour.

A commission, chaired by Professor Ibrahim Gaber of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, who watched optically the dispersion of chemical solutions during agro-chemical processing of the crops, praised highly the work of the Bulgarian fliers.

For the fifth year in succession Bulgarian farm planes process agro-chemically the cotton and rice plantations, vineyards and palms in Egypt. For the tenth year already they are in charge of the air processing of the cotton and wheat fields in Sudan, while the cotton fields in northern Iran are processed by them for the eighth consecutive year. There are possibilities to further expand the field to operation of the Bulgarian farm aviation in the African Continent--in Tunisia, Ethiopia, Somalia and Libya.

Bulgaria comes second in Europe (after the USSR) and is among world's foremost countries in the use of farm aviation. Beside fertilizing and chemical spraying, this country also sows rice, does fish scouting and even archaeological research by air. New kinds of flight equipment is to be introduced soon, including jet engines.

PREMIER TODOROV GREETS CSSR'S STROUGAL ON BIRTHDAY

AU172055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has greeted Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Bulgarian Government on the occasion of Comrade Strougal's 55th birthday.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MEETING SET FOR SOFIA

AU161934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Excerpt] An international meeting on the activity of the fraternal organizations on friendship with the USSR, which will discuss the active youth participation in events developing friendship with the USSR, will take place on 22 and 23 October in Sofia. The main goal of the meeting will be to exchange experience in the area of ideological education of youth in the spirit of socialist patriotism and loyalty to the ideals of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people, and activating their participation in the activities of the friendship societies.

PARTY DAILY CARRIES INSTRUCTIONS FOR SALE OF HEATING OIL

AU181305 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO report: "From the 'State Gazette'"]

[Text] Today's issue of the state gazette publishes an amendment and addenda to the instruction No 903 on the regulations for the sales of diesel heating oil. The instruction is issued by the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Public Services in issue No 55 of the State Gazette of 1979.

The departments of the Fuel and Construction Materials State Enterprise are supposed to sell diesel heating oil to the public upon presentation of cards for a limited amount of this type of fuel, and also in excess of these limited amounts upon presentation of special cards, at a retail price of 0.24 leva per liter.

The sales of diesel heating oil to members of the public, to public organizations, schools, hospitals, kindergartens and other establishments will be carried out only by the departments of the "Fuel and Construction Materials" state enterprises. The above-limit amounts of diesel heating oil for the public, to be sold at the retail price of 0.24 leva per liter, will be set by the municipal (rayon) people's councils within the framework of the amounts granted them by the okrug people's councils and by the Sofia City Municipal People's Council. These amounts will be allocated in keeping with the conditions and on the basis of the rules governing the distribution of limited amounts of fuel. These above-limit amounts will be sold upon presentation of special cards.

PARTY, STATE ORGANS APPROVE ZHIVKOV ASIAN VISIT RESULTS

AU161949 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 16, (BTA)--At their joint session the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Ministerial Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria heard information about the visit of the Bulgarian party and state delegation, headed by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Ministerial Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria gave a high appraisal to the results of the visit of the Bulgarian party and state delegation to the three countries of Indochina.

These visits are convincing proof of the vital force of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism which rest at the basis of the relations of fraternal friendship, international solidarity and all-round cooperation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The joint documents signed in Hanoi, Phnom Penh and Vientiane and especially the friendship and cooperation treaties between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, are of a historic importance for the strengthening of the bilateral relations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the three countries of Indochina in the political and economic fields and impart stability and good prospects to these relations.

During the talks in the capitals of the three countries the high principled and peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union and of the other countries of the socialist community, which serves the interests of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, was warmly greeted. A high appraisal was given to the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty SALT II that had been concluded and to its great significance in the struggle for the restriction of the arms race and for the consolidation of world peace and security.

In the course of the visit it was unanimously pointed out that imperialism, neocolonialism, expansionism, hegemonism, racial discrimination and apartheid constitute a serious danger to peace and international security. The present visit provided an opportunity once again to express the invariable solidarity and support of the BCP, of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people for the just cause of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Ministerial Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria approved in full the activity of the Bulgarian party and state delegation, headed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, and gave a high appraisal to the results of the negotiations which had passed in a spirit of fraternal friendship and complete unanimity on the questions discussed.

The meetings with the working people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, and the warm and cordial reception given to the envoys of the Bulgarian people, were a fresh manifestation of fraternal friendship and solidarity of our people with the peoples of the three countries of Indochina.

The visits of the Bulgarian party and state delegation to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic were a vivid manifestation of the highly principled and internationalist foreign policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and socialist Bulgaria. They raise the international prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to a still higher level because they serve the cause of peace, security, international understanding and social progress.

DZHUROV DELIVERS SPEECH AT VELIKO TURNOVO CONFERENCE

AU102210 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The 2-day scientific-theoretical conference organized by the Ministry of National Defense ended in Veliko Turnovo today. The tasks of the military educational establishments in the country on how to implement the BCP Central Committee 1979 July plenum decisions on perfecting education were discussed.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, delivered a closing speech. He outlined the basic trends toward further developing and perfecting the educational process in the military educational establishments that are highlighted by the party (?decisions).

DZHUROV ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON AIR FORCE HOLIDAY

AU181455 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] Order of the Day by the minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrades soldiers, students, sergeants and sergeants-major; comrades officers and generals; comrades pilots, navigators, engineers and technicians; comrades specialists, workers and employees involved in the air force system; comrades air force veterans:

Today our people and their valiant soldiers are celebrating Air Force Day. In 1979 we welcome this holiday under the conditions of a tremendous political and working upsurge by all Bulgarians, who are implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference on achieving high efficiency, productivity and high quality of labor in all spheres of life.

Owing to the constant care of the BCP Central Committee and the first party and state leader, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, and to the constant fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and its armed forces, the Bulgarian Air Force is today equipped with modern equipment and has highly trained cadres that believe in their ideology.

The Bulgarian Air Force is the heir of the glorious combat tradition of our people, who have worked on this splendid land for 13 centuries and who have defended their freedom and independence in many fierce battles.

A space generation of pilots has grown up and been educated in the ranks of our air force, which is defending the honor of the first pioneers who used the plane as a means of combat. The flight of the Bulgarian cosmonaut, Lt Col Eng Georgi Ivanov, in the Intercosmos program, gives Bulgaria a worthy place among the space countries.

The soldiers and commanders of the air force are successfully studying the Soviet military art and are developing a mass movement for mastering the new technology.

Almost all pilots and technicians are also class specialists. Like all the soldiers in the Bulgarian People's Army, they are working consistently to perfect the socialist organization of the soldier's labor and to accomplish the tasks assigned to them to a high standard. Closely rallied around the BCP Central Committee, they approve and unanimously support the party's foreign and domestic policy. They are increasing their political and military knowledge and are perfecting their air training and combat skill.

We celebrate the air force holiday in a situation in which the countries of the socialist community are enjoying increased economic power and influence. As a result of the active peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, there have been positive changes in the international relations. The peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems and the process of detente have deepened. The treaty signed on limiting strategic armaments, SALT II, is inspiring new hopes for mankind, which is so eager for peace. This treaty, however, aswell as all major peaceful initiatives of the socialist countries, is meeting decisive opposition from the reactionary imperialist forces and the present Chinese leadership. Hotbeds of war continue to smoulder and be fanned at numerous points in the world. The arms race is also being increased.

This requires us to constantly strengthen the combat might of the Bulgarian People's Army and to increase the revolutionary vigilance of the soldiers and the combat readiness of the forces.

Comrades soldiers, commanders, engineers, technicians and employees of the air force, I most cordially congratulate you on the occasion of Air Force Day--16 October. I wish you good health, good spirits, strength and even greater successes in increasing your combat skill and in securing the reliable defense of the airspace of our socialist motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

TODOROV VISITS INDUSTRIAL PLANT IN IKHTIMAN CITY

AU182101 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 18 October Comrade Stanko Todorov visited the Ikhtiman cast iron foundry combine and was briefed on the progress of the construction of the plant's new shops, the implementation of this year's plan and the preparation for next year's plan.

A meeting with the combine's leadership took place. A detailed plan on normal utilization of basic production funds as well as the plant's preparation for implementating the 1980 production plan was noted.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE STEEL PLANT PURCHASED--Tokyo Sept 27--Kobe Steel, Ltd, and C. Itoh and Co, have signed in Providiv, Bulgaria, a 14 billion yen contract to sell an integrated steel casting and forging plant to Machineoexport, Bulgaria's machine export and import corporation. The Japanese firms underbid rival makers in West Germany, Britain and Italy in an international bidding held in early 1977. The plant, with an annual production capacity of 150,000 tons of steel, will be installed in Pernik, an industrial area 50 kilometers southwest of Sofia. Payment will be made in cash at the time of shipment due late next year. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0601 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW]

CRASHED CHINA-BOUND SWISSAIR JET CARRYING PLUTONIUM

AU181150 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Vladimir Divis commentary: "Why Are They Silent?"]

[Text] A few days ago, world news agencies reported the crash of a Swissair DC-8 airliner en route from Zurich to Beijing. While landing in Athens one of the engines failed. The airliner, with almost 160 passengers and crew on board, overshot the runway and burst into flames.

By noting the number of victims claimed by the aviation disaster, Western agencies concluded their reporting. Two days later, however, after a painstaking search through the debris of the airliner, startling new facts emerged. During the fire several lead containers containing radioactive isotopes originally addressed to Beijing and stored in the baggage compartment, had melted. This meant that--with greatest probability--the survivors of the crash, as well as several dozen members of the rescue teams, were exposed to radioactive rays. It has subsequently been ascertained that one of the passengers of the crashed airliner, who was also on his way to Beijing, had some still much more dangerous plutonium in his baggage.

Although--at the moment--the purpose and the sender are shrouded in mystery, we are, without doubt, witnessing a great international affair. But the "great" West European bourgeois press is keeping singularly silent about the case. One wonders why. After all, this was the grossest violation of the basic safety rules of aviation. Could it be, perhaps, because one of the channels through which the material for nuclear research flows from Western Europe and the United States to Beijing, was accidentally discovered?

PRC'S POLITICAL, ARMAMENT STRATEGY DISCUSSED

AU181633 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Bohuslav Borovicka article: "Many Cards in the Game: On the Chinese Premier's Visit to Western Europe"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts]] SINCE MAO'S DEATH A PROCESS OF CHANGE HAS BEEN GOING ON ON THE CHINESE POLITICAL SCENE, THE COMMON DENOMINATOR OF WHICH IS CONCEALMENT. THE MOST EXTREME EXCESSES OF MAOISM ARE BEING SUPPRESSED. SIMULTANEOUSLY MAO ZEDONG'S POLICY OF WAR PREPARATIONS AND HEGEMONISM (DOMINATION OVER OTHERS) IS BEING EVEN MORE INTENSELY DEVELOPED. CONCEALED BEHIND NEW SLOGANS, THE PRESENT BEIJING LEADERSHIP CONTINUES ON ITS PATH TOWARD THE MIRAGE WHICH PICTURES CHINA AS THE GREATEST FORCE, RULING ON THE RUINS OF CIVILIZATION AND DETERMINING THE FATE OF THE WORLD.

Beijing's blunt heckling has been encountering an increasingly resolute resistance in the world, especially since the Maoist aggression against Vietnam. After the Maoists showed that they were capable of making true their threats, even many of those who had previously listened to them have turned their backs on them. Whether it wanted to or not, Beijing had to react to that fact and to calm down somewhat. Mao's words that "war is good, war should not be feared" and his abnormal reflections on the atom bomb which "is no worse than a large saber," have lately been virtually excluded from the Maoist verbal arsenal and replaced by words intended to calm down world public opinion, or at least to provoke it less. The Beijing leadership has at least adopted those tactics for the purpose of Chinese Prime Minister Hua Guofeng's trip to certain West European countries which has just started. The Maoists' alliance with the imperialists, also manifested in discussions concerning the SALT II treaty, is no unilateral affair maintained solely on the initiative of Beijing or Washington. Other reactionary circles in the West have willingly joined the process and are developing it further themselves in the most dangerous direction.

The military-industrial circles of the West have already grown accustomed to viewing China as the "16TH NATO MEMBER." That is proven by the intensify and nature of relations between Beijing and the Western armament industry, or even the governments of the countries in question themselves. The trade contacts actively developing in the past few years between Western Europe, Japan and the United States on the one hand and China on the other, increasingly take on a military character. It is estimated in the world that three-quarters of Chinese purchases in the NATO member countries and Japan consist of arms and military technology. Particularly intensively is the kind of contacts China has with France, Great Britain, the FRG and Japan.

No doubt those "peaceful interests" will also be in the center of attention during Hua's present negotiations in Western Europe.

The fact that China, which is threatened by nobody--and, in fact, it realizes that very well itself--is hunting so feverishly for the most modern weapons, speaks conclusively enough about the intentions of China's Maoist leadership.

The governments of Western countries claim that the sales of weapons to China are a matter of trade, to which they are allegedly also pressurized by unemployment and so forth. But is that really being done only in the interests of "trade," or profit? Because, in fact, there exists to this very day a long list of "strategic goods" in many capitalist countries, goods banned for export to socialist countries. Frequently such a list includes completely civilian products. But in the case of China all such barriers are being easily overcome. And thus one logically asks: Why is that so?

Contrary to their West European allies, the official U.S. representatives are swearing all kinds of oaths that their country did not sell weapons to China and does not intend doing so. But the veracity of those claiming that the United States is not selling its weapons to the PRC is doubted even by the American press, in which there appeared REPORTS ABOUT MILITARY TECHNOLOGY DELIVERIES TO THE TUNE OF $2.8 BILLION, PREPARED FOR EARLIEST SHIPMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA.

The increasingly closer alliance between imperialism and Maoism does not stem only from their concurrent strategic aims; both from the one side and from the other. It is being driven by the endeavor to utilize the other side in one's own narrower and more immediate interest.

The behavior of certain NATO countries, and the United States in particular--which are trying, as L. Brezhnev characterized it in his interview with the American TIME magazine, "to turn Beijing into their instrument of pressure on the socialist world,"--such behavior is truly playing with fire. While on the one hand they are negotiating with the Soviet Union and, in multilateral international forums, also with other countries, on the reduction of armament, on the other hand they are frankly inciting the militarism and aggressiveness of the Chinese leadership, purposefully orienting it against the Soviet Union and its allies. Thus they themselves are objectively setting limits to possible further disarmament negotiations by undermining their foundations.

Such insincere, hypocritical behavior is trying the patience of those who come with good-will to the roundtable with the American representatives. The biblical saying about turning the other cheek would, in this instance, mean risking one's own security.

To support the policy of the present Chinese leadership, to supply Beijing with weapons and to help modernize its armament potential means to threaten peace and security on our planet. SUCH A COURSE CEASES TO BE A BILATERAL AFFAIR AND IS BECOMING A MATTER ON WHICH EVERYONE CONCERNED ABOUT THE FATE OF MANKIND IS DUTY BOUND TO VOICE HIS OPINION.

PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. EXERCISES IN CARIBBEAN

LD181934 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, three American warships appeared near the eastern coast of Cuba. Four helicopters and a number of assault boats landed a large number of American Marines, tanks and other equipment on the unlawfully held American military enclave in eastern Cuba, Guantanamo. This was the start of a series of military exercises in the Caribbean. U.S. increased military activity in the Caribbean is, according to a number of political observers, directly connected with the sharpening of Washington's policy towards socialist Cuba. Why is the United States bringing the situation to a head in the whole area? The answer is to be found in Carter's presidential memorandum no. 52. As the New York TIMES says, the aim of this brinkmanship is to isolate socialist Cuba internationally and discredit it by all means available in the nonalined movement. Socialist Cuba's enormous authority in the nonalined movement constitutes a serious obstacle for Western powers', especially the United States' efforts to split this movement and blunt its anti-imperialist edge.

What Washington is immediately concerned about [illegible]uba's example for Latin America, and especially for such Caribbean countries as Jamaica, Guyana and others. Evident and alarming is also the most reactionary American circles' efforts to use the stepping up of provocations against Cuba for thwarting real prospects of relaxation in Soviet-American relations. In this respect, hawks in the United States' Senate are especially interested in torpedoing the ratification of the SALT II. Recently they made an attempt to disrupt the nonalined summit in Havana and the ratification of the SALT II by launching a false campaign about alleged presence of Soviet combat troops in Cuba. Although these contentions were proved to be false, the Pentagon used the situation for sabre-rattling in the Caribbean.

Increased U.S. military presence in the Caribbean can seriously deteriorate the international situation. However, the United States can no longer enforce their laws by truncheon as the case was years ago. The Caribbean is no longer a sort of American sea.

KEMPNY MEETS WITH CPSU PLANNING, FINANCE OFFICIAL

LD181728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met today in Prague Boris Gostev, chief of the planning and finance organs department of the CPSU Central Committee. During a comradely conversation the two representatives exchanged experiences from the work of the party in insuring the tasks of economic and social policy, and from the sphere of improving planning and management of the national economy.

GDR'S MANFRED GERLACH ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD182142 Prague CTK in English 2011 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Deputy Chairman of the G.D.R. State Council Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, arrived here on Thursday for a visit of several days, at the invitation of Federal Assembly Deputy Chairman Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party.

GIAP-LED SRV DELEGATION TO ARRIVE 19 OCTOBER

LD181806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will arrive in Czechoslovakia by plane tomorrow for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government.

The delegation will be led by Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice premier, and minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

ROHLICEK, DELEGATION RETURN FROM MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD182320 Prague CTK in English 2030 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak delegation to the 92nd session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Executive Committee in Moscow, led by Czechoslovak deputy premier and representative in the CMEA Rudolf Rohlicek, returned home on Thursday.

FOJTIK RECEIVES FRENCH AUTHOR LONGUET

LD182148 Prague CTK in English 2015 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik received here on Thursday Robert-Jean Longuet, author of a book about the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968, "In the Heart of Europe", recently published by ORBIS in Czech translation.

During the cordial meeting, Robert-Jean Longuet spoke of the positive impressions from his current visit to Czechoslovakia and of his literary plans.

INDRA RECEIVES OUTGOING GREEK AMBASSADOR

LD181742 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Alis Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received Yeoryios Petrounakos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic to Czechoslovakia, at the end of the envoy's diplomatic mission to this country.

STROUGAL RECEIVES PARTICIPANTS IN WHO REGIONAL CONFERENCE

LD181938 Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here on Thursday participants in the fifth session of the World Health Organization (WHO) European Consultative Committee for Research in Biomedicine, held in Czechoslovakia.

Director of the WHO regional office Dr Leo Arthur Kaprio informed the Czechoslovak premier about the course and results of the session. Lubomir Strougal appreciated the activity of the WHO and its significance for the development of international [word indistinct] cooperation. He stressed that Czechoslovakia will continue to give efficient aid and support to the organization.

CPCZ DAILY CARRIES ARTICLE ON WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS

AU181210 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 10, 11, and 12 October on page 6 in each case carries a three-part article by Ivan Hlivka totalling 4,900 words, entitled "New Features of the World Revolutionary Process." The article deals with the stepped-up pace of the struggle between "the forces of progress and reaction, between socialism and imperialism" throughout the world in all spheres of life."

The first installment, headlined "The Growing Influence of Real Socialism," deals with the struggle of the workers class and other strata of the working people against the power of capital. Hlivka says, among other things, that "for a number of reasons, the workers class in the advanced capitalist countries still has not reached the level of awareness necessary to liquidate private ownership of the means of production and to introduce fundamental changes to the existing social system. Reformism, social-democracy and so forth still exercise a strong influence on the workers class in many countries. There are a number of other factors that make the class struggle in the capitalist world difficult. However, one definitely cannot accept some sort of pessimistic attitude about the revolutionary prospects and potential of the West's workers class. Experience shows that a turn in the consciousness of masses in favor of resolution can occur rapidly, all of a sudden."

The increasing influence of the workers class shows that a new stage in the workers movement might be at hand, Hlivka writes. The class struggles that have developed in the principal capitalist states more and more clearly reflect the trend of economic struggles being transformed into actions against the entire system of the state-monopolist domination, he says, adding that "the prospects of the workers movement in the advanced capitalist countries are determined by its successes in the struggle for the unity and cohesion of all antimonopolist forces, for the rights of the working people, for democracy and peace."

In the second installment, headlined "The Influence of Communist and Workers Parties Is Growing," Hlivka says that in the past 10 years the number of communists in the nonsocialist world has increased by more than 1 million; in Western Europe alone by 400,000. In some West European countries the communists have become such a political force, he says, that the "ruling circles cannot undertake any greater action without respecting their positions." In Latin America, the communist movement continues to fulfill its "patriotic and class mission despite the terror and cruel repression," and the "democratic and anti-imperialist" forces there have been consolidating and ever more determinedly fighting for the victory of their "just cause."

In emphasizing the increasing role of the workers class in the Afro-Asian countries Hlivka notes that in Angola and Mozambique it has been decided to transform the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the Mozambique Liberation Front into political parties adhering to Marxism-Leninism, and to nationalize industry and agriculture; and that in Ethiopia, too, land has been nationalized, state control of private property of the city population is being introduced and a people's militia established. "It is natural that this positive process has been encountering a number of serious impediments caused by the backwardness of the previous development as well as external hostile forces. Despite this, revolution has been spreading everywhere. Today, Africa is in the final stages of the liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

No matter where in the world one looks, he concludes, one can observe the penetration of the struggle for social and national progress, the goal being to eliminate all socio-economic and political structures based on the exploitation of the workers.

In the third installment, headlined "The Upsurge of the Class Struggle," Hlivka observes that imperialism is still capable of maneuvering and searching for new chances of implementing an antipopular, counterrevolutionary line. Whereas underestimating imperialism's abilities in this respect would be "very shortsighted and dangerous," magnifying the strength of imperialism could lead to passivity and to the abandonment of the revolutionary struggle, he says, adding that this latter fault is typical of "rightist opportunists," who are thus committing "grave strategic errors." According to them, he goes on, there will be no change in the balance of strength between socialism and capitalism in the immediate future and they are therefore saying that the communist parties in the advanced Western countries should take their place within the framework of the "'existing realities,' i.e., within the framework of the EEC and NATO." They claim that the "ripening social changes" can be achieved only gradually through reforms and elections while preserving the existing imperialist economic and military groupings. The advocates of these views are ignoring the issue of the struggle for political power for the workers class, he argues, adding that "similar opportunist views are making the ideological and political struggle of the revolutionary forces in the West and the revolutionary process very difficult."

In writing about the "internationalization of the class struggle," the author says that the "struggle of the progressive forces in any region of the world--in Europe, North or South America, in the Middle East or Africa--constitutes one link in the chain of the world's revolutionary process. The experience of Cuba, Vietnam, Angola and of others shows that revolutionary tasks can be resolved thanks to the international solidarity of the world communist movement. The struggle for democracy and socialism is outgrowing the national framework and is increasingly becoming an international affair, and this is one of the new features of the current world revolutionary process. Therefore those in the movement who orient their activities in an isolated or even anti-Soviet direction are weakening the world revolution and the revolution in their own countries," Hlivka says, and adds that there is no country that is not affected, at least to some extent, by the global struggle between socialism and capitalism.

"Revisionists and various renegades are intentionally ignoring the dialectical, mutually contingent relations between the national and the international. They are trying to put national and international interests at loggerheads, and are elevating national interests above class-proletarian interests. Afterwards, under various pretexts, they are propagating and trying to weaken the unity of the communist movement.

"Experience shows that such a policy harms the movement, and in particular it harms those parties that pursue it. Only a dialectical combination of the national and the international can lead to revolutionary victories," Hlivka concludes.

BRIEFS

SOVIET SOLIDARITY DELEGATION DEPARTURE--A delegation of the Soviet "Committee of Solidarity With the Asian and African Countries", led by First Deputy Chairman of the Committee Aleksandr Dzasokhov, left the CSSR by air on 10 October. The members of the delegation exchanged views on the development of the situation in the developing countries with CSSR representatives and discussed the current key tasks of the international solidarity movement. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

HONECKER RECEIVES SFRY DEFENSE MINISTER 18 OCTOBER

LD181826 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, and chairman of the National Defense Council, today received a Yugoslav military delegation led by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Presidium and federal secretary for national defense, which is visiting the GDR.

During the friendly meeting the Yugoslav defense minister conveyed fraternal greetings from Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and of Yugoslavia, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker assessed the visit of the Yugoslav military delegation as an expression of the deepening friendship and cooperation between the two states and armies. He briefed his visitors on the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. The excellent record presented on the GDR's 30th anniversary as well as the new initiatives of the working people and soldiers for the further strengthening of socialism and its reliable military protection are evidence of the firm ties uniting the citizens with their socialist fatherland. At the same time this creative effort by millions guarantees that the SED's policy directed toward the good of the people and the consolidation of the workers' and peasants' power will be continued successfully.

The two sides paid tribute to the outstanding importance of the new Soviet initiative on military detente and disarmament set out in Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Berlin. It provides an opportunity to avert a new wave of the arms race, to move toward genuine disarmament and to consolidate and increase the fruits of detente and peaceful cooperation.

Regarding the intensified activities of reactionary imperialist circles to bloc the process of detente and to push the peoples once again back into the trenches of the "cold war," Erich Honecker emphasized that the GDR will continue at the side of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states to make every effort to effectively safeguard peace. The SED will always insure that the soldiers of the GDR reliably fulfill the military class assignment given them by the Ninth SED Congress.

Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic expressed thanks for the hospitality extended to the delegation during its stay in the GDR. He voiced his conviction that the visit will contribute to the further deepening of friendship between the two armies.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks With Fischer

LD181016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0908 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR and Mexican foreign minister, Oskar Fischer and Jorge Castaneda, continued their talks begun the previous day and concluded them successfully. They agreed to strengthen and intensify contacts between the GDR and Mexico at all levels.

The Mexican foreign minister invited Oskar Fischer to pay an official visit to Mexico. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Meeting With Honecker

ID181330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1210 GMT 18 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda in the State Council building.

The Mexican guests conveyed the personal greetings of Mexico's president, Jose Lopez Portillo, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker stressed during their discussion that the GDR together with its allies, since its founding has persistently advocated peace and security in the world. In this respect, he praised the latest peace initiatve put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at the ceremony marking the GDR's 30th anniversary. From this emanated a strong impetus for those forces which are interested in secured peaceful relations in the international arena and who work to further military detente in Europe.

Erich Honecker drew attention to the fact that the peoples in the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence during the past years have achieved important results and he expressed his esteem for Mexico's contribution. At the same time, he came out against the increasing activities by imperialist circles hostile to detente which stir up the arms race and play with mankind's peaceful future.

Minister Castaneda reported on his country's attitude toward basic international issues and on Mexican initiatives for disarmament and detente. The partners at the talks agreed in noting that the process of detente must be strengthened and peace made even more secure. They described the conclusion of the SALT II treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons between the USSR and the United States as a very important step for continuing the process of detente and for consolidating world peace. Its early enforcement therefore is of the greatest importance.

Erich Honecker and Jorge Castaneda expressed their satisfaction at the continuously growing cooperation between the GDR and Mexico, which at the same time is a contribution on the part of both states to international understanding. The two sides spoke out in favor of a further comprehensive expansion of relations for mutual benefit.

Present at the talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, were Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, Heinz Eichler, State Council secretary, and GDR ambassador to Mexico Peter Lorf. Also present was the Mexican ambassador to the GDR, Dr Ricardo Guerra Tejada.

Meeting With Stoph

LD181734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Premier Willi Stoph today received Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda.

In a friendly discussion both sides noted with satisfaction that bilateral cooperation between the GDR and Mexico has grown continuously.

At the same time, the two sides agreed that there are good prospects for a continued mutually advantageous development of relations in the fields of politics, economy, culture and science. Present at the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, were Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and the GDR and Mexican ambassadors, Peter Lorf and Dr Ricardo Guerra Tejada.

Meeting With Mittag

ID181736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 18 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--State Council member Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary today received Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda who is visiting the GDR for a talk. The two sides endorsed their mutual interest in expanding and strengthening economic relations between the two states. They discussed the possibilities and areas for further developing trade and industrial cooperation. Agreement was reached on further steps for carrying out this goal. [sentence indistinct]

End of Visit

ID181734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1658 GMT 18 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda ended his 2-day official visit to the GDR today. Oskar Fischer, his GDR counterpart, bade him a cordial farewell. Earlier he visited together with Oskar Fischer the Pergamon Museum where he was particularly interested in the Babylonian processional route. Jorge Castaneda was also impressed by the world-famous Pergamon altar. He also visited the Palace of the Republic.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONSTRUCTION MINISTER'S FRG VISIT

Ludwigshafen Visit

ID190638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0856 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister for construction, flew to Ludwigshafen Thursday morning after the conclusion of his official talks in Bonn. He was accompanied by FRG Construction Minister Dr Kieter Haack and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG. In Ludwigshafen they are to visit a housing construction project and industrial installations on the BASF chemical concern. Afterward, Minister Junker is to visit Trier where he will also visit Karl Marx's birthplace. In the evening, the GDR guest will travel to Nuremberg, the last stage of his 4-day visit to the FRG.

Karl Marx Birthplace Visit

ID190640 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 18 Oct 79 ID

[Excerpt] Bonn, (ADN correspondent)--Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction and member of the SED Central Committee, at present in the FRG, today paid tribute in Trier to the memory of the founder of scientific socialism, Karl Marx. At the birthplace of Karl Marx, which today is a memorial place, he laid a floral tribute. Present were Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR permanent mission in the FRG, Karl Haehser, secretary of state at the FRG Finance Ministry and Carl-Ludwig Wagner, chief mayor of Trier.

BERLINER ZEITUNG REPORTS DEPARTURE OF MONGOLIAN DELEGATION

AU181202 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 16 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text] The Mongolian delegation's visit to the GDR has concluded. Before departing, the delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Ulaanbaatar City Committee, headed by Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel, Politburo candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Committee, met with the Secretariat of the Berlin district SED leadership.

Comrade Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, thanked the Mongolian comrades' for their visit and for the congratulations of the Ulaanbaatar MPRP City Committee on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary. He stated that the visit and the results of the visit of the Soviet party and state delegation, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and the representatives of the socialist fraternal states--among them the first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal--had been a moving manifestation of the indestructive friendship, unity and closeness of our Marxist-Leninist parties. The significant speeches by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, have already been hailed by the world as a historic new peace initiative. These speeches provide an incentive for the communists and the working people of the GDR capital of Berlin to increase their efforts for the further successful implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress and to create the prerequisites for the continuation of the program of full employment, and for the people's prosperity, growth and stability.

Comrade Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel paid tribute to the close relationship of trust between the SED and all working people, the lasting peace policy of the German workers and peasants state on the side of the Soviet Union and the socialist fraternal countries. These factors provide the guarantee for future successes in the further shaping of the developed socialist society and the raising of the GDR's international recognition.

During the meeting the close affiliation between the SED and the MPRP and their city party organizations was emphasized. Comrade Konrad Naumann asked the Mongolian delegation to convey to the working people of Ulaanbaatar the fraternal greetings of the Berlin party organization and to wish them new successes in the building of socialism. Afterward, the delegation of the Ulaanbaatar MPRP City Committee left for home.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH ITALY ON SCIENCES, TECHNOLOGY MEETS

LD181141 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1115 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The first meeting of the GDR-Italian mixed commission was held in Berlin from the 15 to 18 October. It took place in accordance with the agreement between the GDR and Italian governments on scientific-technological cooperation.

The GDR delegation was headed by Dr Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the Ministry for Science and Technology, and the Italian delegation was led by Norberto Behmann dell'Elmo, Italian ambassador to the GDR. After the consultations they signed a protocol. Both sides stressed their will to encourage and develop relations between their states in the field of science and technology to their mutual advantage and in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

ADN REPORTS ARRIVAL OF DELEGATION IN GUINEA-BISSAU

LD182312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Bissau, (ADN correspondent)--A delegation of the GDR League for International Friendship arrived in Guinea-Bissau today. It has been invited by the Guinea-Bissau-GDR Friendship Society.

BORDER VIOLATORS FROM WEST ARRESTED

West Berliner

AU171315 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Text] On 12 October 1979 (West) Berlin citizen Hans-Juergen Papsdorf violated the state border in the Berlin center bezirk sector and entered GDR territory. He was taken to the appropriate GDR organs for an examination of the details of the border violation.

FRG Citizen

LD182358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--FRG citizen Siegfried Plappert deliberately violated the GDR state border in Meiningen District yesterday. He was detained. The detainee was handed over to the competent GDR authorities to investigate the circumstances of the border violation.

ENERGY OFFICIAL URGES ENERGY CONSERVATION

LD172336 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Heinz Ziergiebel, deputy minister of the Ministry for Coal and Energy, today called on every institution, enterprise and locality to use energy sparingly. In a radio phone-in program today he drew attention to the responsibility of society as a whole for carrying out the Council of Ministers' decision on this subject. Every measure which reduces energy losses will help meet the increased requirements of domestic and industrial consumers during the coming winter. At present over one third of all energy is being used for space heating. Every degree of excess heat amounts to fuel wastage of 5-6 percent. Heinz Ziergiebel announced that all new buildings will be equipped with thermostats controlled by the outside temperature. By the end of the year the number of enterprises making exemplary use of energy will increase to about 1,000. Production enterprises which exceed their energy limits can expect to pay 10 times as much for their excess consumption. Thrift, Deputy Minister Ziergiebel concluded, is required not only because of the greater cost of primary fuels in foreign markets, but also because of the greater expenditures needed to open domestic resources.

SECRETARY FOR CHURCH AFFAIRS SEIGEWASSER DIES

DW181435 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1402 GMT 18 Oct 79 DW

[Text] The state secretary of GDR church affairs, Hans Seigewasser, on his way to the opening session of the international disarmament meeting of war veterans and resistance fighters in Rome, died unexpectedly this morning. Hans Seigewasser was a member of the GDR delegation participating in this meeting.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS WORLD POLITICAL, MILITARY SITUATION

LD191055 Budapest Domestic Television in Hungarian 1900 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

["Foreign Political Forum" program, presented by unidentified moderator putting viewers' questions to Pal Ipper, Budapest Television political editor; commentators Janos Hajdu, Ferenc Varnai and Ervin Reti; newsreader Jozsef Palfy, and Alajos Chrudinak, head of the Foreign Political Department of Budapest Television--live]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] Andras Schmidt, 4 Alagut Street, asks: Will the Warsaw Treaty not become weaker if the Soviet Union withdraws 20,000 soldiers from the GDR? Ferenc Duso from Debrecen: Does the force reduction announced by Brezhnev in Berlin represent a danger for the socialist countries and is it unilateral? Why is the Soviet Union so compliant? Why does it have to reduce its forces if the West does not also yield? Will this not mean trouble?

[Ipper] I firmly believe this will not mean trouble. Withdrawing 20,000 personnel and 1,000 tanks is quite significant but at the same time it is certain that it will not weaken Soviet, i.e. treaty forces. Much rather, I consider it a political gesture, in anticipation of making the possibilities of the Vienna force reduction negotiations easier. According to Western data, the 20,000 soldiers are to be withdrawn from the almost 400,000 Soviet soldiers stationed in the GDR. If this data is correct this is 5 percent. Also according to Western data, 1,000 tanks are to be withdrawn from 7,000 tanks: This is more significant, around 14 percent. For many years now, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty have been accused at the Vienna force reduction negotiations that its traditional weaponry is too strong and its personnel is too high.

[Moderator] Dr Karoly Nagy, Budapest 11th district, Gimes Street 11, asks: After Brezhnev's announcement of the force reductions, the Western press wrote that the 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks withdrawn from the GDR are to be stationed in Hungary. Is this in any way connected to Soviet Marshal Kulikov's latest visit to Budapest?

[Chrudinak] Not all the Western press wrote about this hoax. It is obviously a hoax and it does not contain very much truth. This report is not true. They did not manage to diminish the effect of this announcement in this manner.

Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, visits the socialist countries around this time as he did last year and the year before that. This is concerned with an end-of-year stocktaking. From Hungary he went to Bucharest. On that subject I would only add that satellites can today detect a match-box. Now, were 20,000 men to change into new clothing and 1,000 tanks appear in Hungary, this would show up and not only in part of the Western press.

[Moderator] Thank you. So we can officially deny that this news is true.

The next question was sent in by Nandor Benedek. Franz-Josef Strauss was here this summer as a private individual. We regard him as a reactionary politician. Why was he received by Janos Kadar?

[First unidentified speaker] Very briefly: After Helsinki, within the framework of the exchange of views on the continent, we try to hold talks, within the concept of East-West relations, with all the important political forces in a given Western European country.

When Janos Kadar was in Bonn, he had no opportunity to meet Strauss. This was the second time that Strauss was in Budapest, this time the holder of the premiership of Bavaria. Allow me to draw your attention to the fact that in the FRG the premiers of all the Laender play an important role, and in Hungarian-West German economic contacts, Hungarian-Bavarian contacts are a very important sector.

[Second unidentified speaker] I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the tone and attitudes of neither the directors of Hungarian political life nor the Hungarian mass information media could give rise to doubt by anyone that our political sympathy continues toward the Social Democratic free coalition and toward Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. However, as one of the factors in European politics, the exchange of views with Franz Josef Strauss can not be neglected.

[First speaker] Besides, we do not elect the Bavarian premier, so as far as we are concerned, the Bavarian premier is whoever is elected.

[Second speaker] Let there be no misunderstanding, as it is obviously implied in the question that this means some change in our sympathies. No.

[First speaker] Perhaps I would like to add that the issue here is not a sympathy toward the persons of the social or free democratic leaders but rather that their policy related to Helsinki and to the socialist countries is the thing which arouses our sympathy.

[Second speaker] All the same, Helmut Schmidt is a nicer man than Strauss.

[First speaker] I am not well versed with affairs in Bonn but one thing relating to this visit must not be forgotten. As far as I know, he initiated it a long time ago. Secondly, I assume that since he is in the running for the chancellery, through his visit to Hungary and the fact that he requested and was granted a meeting with Janos Kadar, he wanted to express to his electorate at home that he too intends to continue that so-called Ostpolitik, tied to Brandt's name--that is, the policy of accepting peaceful coexistence.

[Second speaker] I would recommend caution as regards the acceptance of this view.

[First speaker] But he needs the votes. He needs the votes of those people as well who approve of Ostpolitik.

[Second speaker] Yes, that is true. But let us not believe it; after all, he is a candidate and not chancellor at the moment.

[Moderator] We have received many questions on the issue of Soviet-American relations and on SALT II. Let those of you who have questions to answer, speak up. Janos Hajdu.

[Hajdu] Thank you. (Katalin Szalai) from Miskolc asks: Is the present time, when the military pressure of the West is being increasingly felt, a particularly bad time in the history of East-West relations? I think this question is quite justified. I am sure my colleagues around the table agree with me on this. Many analysts in the important capitals of the world, even more expert than we are, devote a great deal of time to this question.

Has the direction of international politics changed in a fundamental way? In other words, has the period of detente ended? What evidence we have, either from socialist or capitalist sources--I am referring once again to the analysts--does not back this up. I do not think that this is a tendency. Everyone is confident that sufficient reserves have been accumulated during the past decade and a half to get through this present period--and I wish to stress again that the question is justified--and to preserve at least those fundamental achievements which we have attained in the sphere of East-West relations.

Whether we can develop them further depends on the fate of the SALT II treaty.

[First unidentified speaker] I do not think that any of us would be willing to forecast whether SALT II will be ratified in the United States. Perhaps we shall be able to discuss this at the end of the program. One thing, however, is certain. I do not know of another example where the United States has been advised by so many people within its own system of alliances, and with such emphasis, not to forgo such a great chance in world politics. I regard this as a very positive fact.

[Second unidentified speaker] Another viewer asks about the so-called Euromissiles, as our dear viewer has christened them.

[First speaker] In fact this is becoming an accepted term.

[Second speaker] Yes, but a Euromissile would be one that was manufactured by France, West Germany. An American missile in Europe.

[First speaker] Excuse me, the missile in question is the Pershing II--572 of them. The essence of the question is whether the deployment of these nuclear weapons in Western Europe would influence the content of SALT II, and would a shift in the balance of power take place in a way which was not regulated in SALT II. This is precisely what is involved here. This is precisely the reason for the very vehement protest by the socialist countries against this move by NATO. This would further reduce the, in any case limited, value of SALT as regards the control of strategic armaments. As a result, SALT would be worth a degree less--I could say a further degree less--at the very moment it comes into effect.

[Second speaker] Janos Hajdu has said that many of the Western European governments are urging the U.S. Government to ratify SALT II. I would like to approach this question from another aspect. This Cuban business, which was stirred up by the opponents of SALT in the United States, has also shown that the leadership of the United States is a government lacking a firm, stable policy and that the opponents of SALT can use all sorts of excuses in the United States to steer matters in a contrary direction. Well, it could also be observed that this unreliable political activity of the leadership of the United States, lacking in seriousness, is beginning to make these Western European governments extremely nervous--the fact that the U.S. leadership is willing to subordinate the common affairs of NATO to ordinary internal political, electoral considerations. The view is being expressed, even if not in these words, that it is impossible to conduct a serious policy in this manner and that this irresponsibility is a disturbing factor, particularly as the United States is the only one possessing full knowledge of the position of the global balance on the NATO side. The United States is the only one having satellites which can measure the state of this global balance. Consequently it is the United States which provides data for its partners, not only informing but also misinforming them in order to try to convince them that the Soviet Union has achieved some sort of superiority and that consequently they should devote more money to armaments.

[Citrudinak] I would like to interpose a few words here. I don't wish to sound like a merchant of doom but the questions in front of me force me to be a little more pessimistic. It is true that Western Europe is also dissatisfied with the uncertain stances and weaknesses of the Carter administration. Nonetheless, we must recognize that the long term political and particularly military political strategy is worked out not by President Carter or his immediate circle but by very expert strategists.

Well, what they have achieved is that while it is true that Western Europe is exerting pressure on the United States to get on with the ratification of SALT II, at the same time the United States has more or less succeeded in several Western European countries in persuading them to accept the Pershing missiles, within the framework of fear of a Soviet attack; or at least, that they should come closer to this U.S. plan. Yet this is the essence of the U.S. plan. I am very sorry now that I succeeded in spending only 3 months in the army, and thus I am not a military expert; but it is getting to the point where a foreign political journalist must also be a military expert. These days I am working hard reading up on these matters.

The SALT agreement is a treaty setting the maximum number of intercontinental ballistic missiles possessed by the two leading powers, as well as the maximum number of strategic bombers. Thus, what are those weapons which can reach the United States from the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union from the United States? They have now come forward with the Pershing, saying that the Soviet Union has the so-called SS-20 type missile with which it can reach Western Europe, and consequently the Pershing missile will eliminate the Soviet superiority.

By contrast, the United States has 1,200 missiles and aircraft, beyond the limits set in the SALT treaty, in the most diverse parts of the world, which can deliver nuclear weapons to the territory of the Soviet Union. In other words, there is absolutely no question of the Soviet Union having attained some sort of superiority with the SS-20 missiles against Western Europe. Despite this, it seems that the majority of Western European countries at present accept the U.S. arguments. We shall see whether the December NATO conference will result in the acceptance of the deployment of these Pershing missiles in Western Europe.

[Moderator] Here is another question: Have the talks on gasoline with Romania been terminated and have the Romanian-Hungarian agreements concluded in Debrecen and Oradea been implemented?

[Unidentified speaker] There have been several sessions of talks with Romania but for the time being there has been no agreement, unfortunately. As regards the question of gasoline, it is not only we who protested but also all those countries which participate in the CEMA accounting system, since the Romanian measures contradict this system. We, on our part, consider it desirable that the situation prior to 1 August should be restored. For this purpose we continue the talks and hope that with regard to mutual interests an agreement will be reached which will not hinder but promote direct contacts between the populations of the two countries, as the Debrecen-Oradea agreement lays it down. The agreement also says that the nationalities should play the role of a bridge in improving relations between the two countries. As regards the implementation of the Debrecan-Oradea agreement, concluded 2 and ½ years ago, it is partly on the way to being realized. For example, the consulate general in Cluj is able to carry out its activities; our consul general is now making his introductory calls on the party and state leaders of the consular district and has begun to carry out part of his traditional activities.

[Palfy] A viewer has asked whether the peoples of Western countries who suffered a great deal during World War II accept the danger of U.S. missiles being deployed in their countries. This is certainly a serious point and one can read a good deal about it in the Western European press. They are afraid that the NATO commanders might launch rockets from there and turn those countries, perhaps the FRG, the Netherlands or perhaps Belgium, into targets. I would now deal with the material side of rearmament, since economic points of view were mentioned in connection with oil. I think this side seems to have been pushed into the background; we have talked about rockets and their numbers.

These rockets are goods, products manufactured in the United States by companies of the war industry. In this way the companies make profits and this is one of the decisive reasons why they insist on them so much. In my view this fact is connected with the events in Iran because they were unable to do business in Iran and they must sell their products somewhere. Just now they did not want to sell the Pershing II but they must make good their loss of tens of billions of dollars caused by the closing of the Iranian market; and China, too.

[Moderator] "How will the ratification or non-ratification of SALT affect the people employed in the manufacture of arms in the United States? Which part of industry, and have there been surveys made?"

[Palfy] "I think the extent of the reduction is such that in the present condition it still makes manufacture possible. The Pershing now represents a surplus item owing to the loss of the Iran market, and attempts are now made to make good the loss. In connection with NATO--a decision will be made in December--you will see, dear viewers, we can look forward to 2 very exciting months, a huge number of diplomatic events, statements, negotiations and debates will take place, because it will have to be decided now. It is worth mentioning perhaps that the matter is so urgent because next year there will be a presidential election and the United States will not be able to act so effectively in NATO. There will be a Bundestag election in the FRG and so the West Germans will be busy, too. Thus they would like to finish the job now. This is one explanation for the urgency. Within NATO the armament has always had its material background, material moving force. The FRG-U.S. controversy is rather noticeable in NATO and the reason for it is that the West German war industry does not get U.S. manufactures. I think this point of view is worth adding to the very exciting debate which has taken place here.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CPSU'S KIRILENKO VISIT

Meeting with Kadar

LD181908 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received at the Central Committee headquarters in Budapest on Thursday morning Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Committee of the Soviet Union's Communist Party CC and secretary of the Central Committee. At the meeting held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of fraternal friendship and full understanding reciprocal information [words indistinct] about current tasks of the HSWP and the Soviet Communist Party as well as about (?achievements) and experiences gained in socialist and communist building. A review was made about developments of the international life and about issues of the international communist and workers' movement. Special emphasis was laid on the importance and positive effect on the cause of international detente, peace and peoples' security of the initiatives made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the ceremonies held in Berlin to mark the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. It was established that the relations between the HSWP and the Soviet Communist Party as well as the Hungarian and Soviet peoples were developing successfully and fruitfully for both sides. The resolution was expressed to continue to develop the indissoluble Hungarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Present at the meeting were Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the CC, as well as Vladimir Pavlov, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Hungary.

Friendship Rally

LD181910 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI)--On Thursday in Budapest, a Hungarian-Soviet friendship rally was held in the culture home of Ikarus factory. In the hall decorated with Hungarian and Soviet flags and with notes hailing the indissoluble friendship between the two peoples, the factory collective and the representatives of the Budapest workers greeted with long applause the visiting Soviet guests. Seated in the presidium were Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, secretary of the Central Committee, Valentin Makeyev, member of the CPSU CC, second secretary of the Moscow Municipal Party Committee, Yevgeniy Razumov, member of the CPSU CC Auditing Commission, deputy head of the CC Party Organization Department, and Vladimir Pavlov, member of the CPSU CC, Soviet ambassador to Hungary. The Hungarian members of the presidium included Karoly Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP CC, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, and Janos Berecz, head of department at the SWP CC.

After the sounds of the Soviet and the Hungarian national anthems, Lajos Mehes opened the meeting and then Karoly Nemeth took the floor.

LOSONCZI THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS

AU181009 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Message from President Ral Losonczi to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

I want to express sincere thanks to you and to the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the greetings and wishes conveyed to me on the occasion of my 60th birthday anniversary.

I wish you and the members of the State Council new successes in your responsible activities devoted to your country's development.

[Signed] Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR GREET YEMENI LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD132130 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 13, (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, greeted in a telegram 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic Supreme People's Assembly, on the occasion of the national day of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic and the first anniversary of the foundation of the Yemeni Socialist Party. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a cable of greetings to Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION WITH U.S. OPENED

AU181000 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Monday morning [15 October], the fifth session of the Hungarian-U.S. Economic Council opened at the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce Center. The Council is an inter-chamber organization. It was established by the two countries' chambers of commerce in 1975 for the purpose of intensifying business contacts between the two countries' enterprises and assisting in removing obstacles hindering them.

A group of some 60 U.S. businessmen came to our country for the session, including representatives of worldwide enterprises as General Motors, International Harvester Co, World Trading Co, Occidental Petroleum Corp, American Can International, Data Products Corp, and so forth.

At Monday's plenary meeting, following an opening address by Dr Robert Burgert, director general of the Babolna Agricultural Combine, Odon Kallos, chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, and Istvan Torok, deputy minister of foreign trade, welcomed the participants on behalf of the Hungarian side and, on behalf of the U.S. side, Philip Kaiser, U.S. ambassador in Budapest, read a greetings letter by the U.S. secretary of commerce. A briefing was then given by the two cochairmen of the council, Jozsef Molnar, director general of the Tanimpex Enterprises, and Zoltan Merszei, president of the Occidental Petroleum Corp, and Dr Laszlo Horvath, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office, reviewed our country's economic position. In the afternoon, informative lectures were delivered about Hungarian commercial services. The conference will continue in work committees tomorrow.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISIT

14 October Arrival

FL151346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice premier and member of the Cuban Council of State, last night arrived in Budapest, the Hungarian capital, to participate in the ninth meeting of the Cuban-Hungarian Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Fernandez, who heads the Cuban delegation to the commission, was received by Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chief of the Hungarian side to the Cuban-Hungarian Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Tour of Industrial Sites

LD181944 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI)--The Cuban economic delegation, led by Vice-Premier Jose Ramon Fernandez, staying in Hungary for the 9th session of the Hungarian-Cuban Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Commission, visited on Thursday the Budapest shipyard and crane factory.

The guests were accompanied by Miklos Gacsi, Hungarian deputy minister of metallurgy and machine engineering, as well as by Jose Antonio Tabares, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in Hungary.

The Budapest factory has close connections with Cuba. It has been dispatching various harbour installations to the distant friendly country since 1962 and it is to establish, according to plans, further production cooperations with the Cuban partners in the years to come.

The Cuban guests then visited the Ikarus factory in Szekesfehervar (West Hungary), where manager Karoly Balla acquainted them with the function of the mammoth factory, manufacturing 13,500 buses annually. The factory exports 80 percent of the Ikarus buses, chiefly to the socialist countries.

Vice-Premier Jose Ramon Fernandez stressed that the Hungarian-Cuban partnership to be established in bus manufacturing is the most significant cooperation area of the two countries. Hungary will dispatch 400 buses to Cuba in 1979 and 1980 and production is due to start soon in the Cuban assembling factory, where, according to plans, 1,000 Ikarus 260-type city buses will be produced annually in the next years, partly from Hungarian parts.

MTI REPORTS ON GYORI-LED DELEGATION IN SWEDEN

LD132014 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

["HSWP Delegation in Sweden--Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, October 13, MTI--Invited by the Swedish left-wing party-communists, a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party visited Sweden on October 8-13. The delegation was headed by Imre Gyori, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and its members included Miklos Andriko, first secretary of the HSWP local committee of County Szolnok, and Laszlo Kovacs, SUD department head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department.

The delegation conducted talks with Lars Werner, chairman of the Swedish leftwing party-communists, other members of the political committee, the party's parliamentary group and with leaders of the County Party Committee of Stockholm. Their program included visits to the party organizations of Goteborg and Skaane.

In a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the sides briefed each other on the position, activities and future tasks of their parties and held an extensive exchange of views on topical questions of the international situation and of the communist and workers' movement.

The two parties hold the view that it is in the interest of the entire mankind that the process of detente continue and a headway be made in the reduction of military confrontation towards disarmament.

They attach special importance to the enactment of the SALT II treaty and the conclusion of additional concrete agreements aimed at curbing the arms race. The sides welcomed the fresh Soviet initiatives designed to strengthen confidence and diminish the danger of a military clash.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Swedish leftwing party-communists ascribe outstanding significance to concrete steps directed at further strengthening good relations and constructive cooperation among the European states and at carrying into effect what was laid down in the Helsinki Final Act.

On this basis, the two parties pledge active support for the successful preparation and conduction of the 1980 Madrid conference.

The HSWP and the Swedish left-wing party-communists declare solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The two parties' representatives expressed their interestedness in the consolidation of peace in Southeast Asia and in that the Indochinese peoples advance freely on the road of reinforcing national independence and building a socialist society.

The two parties take a stand for a lasting and just settlement of the Mid-East situation and for granting the Palestinian people their legitimate national rights. They support the anti-imperialist struggle waged by peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the fight against racist, fascist and military dictatorship. They welcome the victory of the Nicaraguan patriots.

In the spirit of the joint document adopted at the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers' parties, the Hungarian and the Swedish parties carry on their activities to improve cooperation among the communist and workers' parties.

Shared endeavours to promote the continued fruitful advancement of Hungarian-Swedish inter-state and social relations were expressed at the talks.

The HSWP representatives hailed the Swedish fraternal party's latest election results and wished them further success in protecting working class interests. The representatives of the Swedish left-wing party-communists spoke in appreciative terms of the results the Hungarian people have attained in their socialist building work as well as of the HSWP activities.

The talks confirmed the intention to further develop the cooperation between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Swedish left-wing party-communists.

The HSWP delegation returned to Budapest on Saturday.

GASPAR SPEECH AT GENEVA TU CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD131312 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI)--MTI reports from Geneva:

Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and head of the Hungarian delegation attending the conference, addressed the Friday [12 October] meeting of the 3rd Conference of European Trade Unions in Geneva.

In his speech Sandor Gaspar said, among other things, that the international exchange of experience was a very realistic and topical means of contacts between trade unions. "We might survey, he said, possibilities to develop training, as well as questions connected with increasing the workers' right to have a say and advancing workshop democracy. The more modern and effective methods of trade union activities could also be sought by joint efforts. We could review in an open exchange of views also the trend of the character of trade unions in Europe. In our view Europe's future trade union movement cannot engage only in the satisfaction of day-to-day requirements but has to become more and more an independent factor shaping society. In Hungary no decision can be passed about fundamental issues concerning workers without the view of trade unions," concluded his speech the general secretary to the Central Council of Trade Unions.

SEJM COMMISSION CONSIDERS POWER INDUSTRY DECREE

LD192328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Sejm Mining, Power and Chemistry Commission sat today at a joint meeting with the Commission for Legislative Work to consider the State Council decree of 4 October this year, which amends the act setting up the Office of the Minister of Power, Industry and Atomic Energy, and the Office of the Minister of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry.

It was stated during deliberations that the decree has introduced important changes in the organizational structure of the two departments. Under its provisions, the Department of Power Industry will now include the enterprises which produce basic installations and machines for the needs of the power industry. The department will now also supervise the power construction and maintenance contracts. The changes which the decree introduces should have an important bearing on improvements in the power industry's performance, and this is of special importance in view of the continued difficulties in Poland's electric power and heating supplies.

The decree was sent for approval at the next plenary session of the Sejm.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES TEACHERS DAY CEREMONY IN WARSAW

LD132113 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] In connection with teachers' day, which occurs tomorrow, solemn meetings were held throughout Poland today. At the meetings the community has expressed its appreciation for the difficult and important work in bringing up of the young generation.

A ceremony at which the honorary title of 'Merited Teacher of the Polish People's Republic' was awarded by the Council of State to 90 outstanding pedagogues was held in the Belweder Palace today. The ceremony was attended by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Also present were members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the party Central Committee, Edward Babiuch, Jozef Tejchma and Andrezej Worblan; Stanislaw Gucwa, the chairman of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL; Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, the chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee; members of the Council of State; ministers; and representatives of the education and science department of the party Central Committee, the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Polish Teachers' Union and youth organizations.

A group of the merited pedagogues was welcomed by Henryk Jablonski who expressed gratitude for their everyday toil. He stressed that their work cannot be measured by individual facts but that it is nevertheless essential to the life of any nation which thinks about its future. [passage indistinct]

The documents of the National Education Commission speak about the "teachers' class," thus emphasizing the unique character of this profession that we appreciate and respect so much. At the same time we demand much more from this particular profession than from the others. In our minds the concept of a teacher is associated not only with schools but with everything that is instructing and perfecting us.

Speaking about the reform of the educational system, Henryk Jablonski stated that it has as its aim the further development of education by raising the community to a higher educational level and by educating the working people in their professions. The reform is also designed to provide conditions for the universal development of man by filling of his mind with the spirit of socialist humanism.

We couple our sentiments and appreciation for the teaching profession, Henryk Jablonski said, with particularly high demands. But there is also a reverse side to this coin--the duty to care for the teacher's authority. The teacher must look after it himself, but our community must also care for it if the role of the school and teacher is to be appreciated enough. This is how this matter is understood by the leading force of the nation, the party and the state authorities, and this has been confirmed by today's meeting and by the complement of its participants [sklad jego uczestnikow]. The fact that the teaching profession understands this issue in the same way is confirmed by the numbers of people who have achieved the respect title of "Merited Teachers of the Polish People's Republic".

At the conclusion of his speech, Henryk Jablonski conveyed to the pedagogues gathered in the Belweder Palace sincere congratulations to all these who have been honored on this teachers' day. Next, a ceremony for the decoration of the teachers took place. The diplomas and the badges bearing the honorary title "Merited Teacher of the Polish People's Republic" were presented by Edward Gierek, first secretary of party Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

In a personal conversation with the teachers Edward Gierek congratulated them on their professional achievements and also showed an interest in their work, their pedagogical experience and their plans for the future.

On behalf of the members of the highest authorities present at the ceremony, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz conveyed to the pedagogues sincere congratulations and thanks for their selfless work. He stressed that the results of their toil are apparent in the young generation of Poles, both in those who are studying at schools and the ones who already are working. The knowledge taught them and the love for the fatherland implanted in them constitute a valuable contribution to the socialist development of Poland in the near and more distant future.

On behalf of the teachers, Kazimierz (Koczynski), the director of vocational training schools complex at the Azoty Works in Pulawy, thanked them for the awards.

JAROSZEWICZ PRESENTS AWARDS, DELIVERS SPEECH TO ARTISTS

LD131418 Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 12 Oct, PAP--Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz met with the laureates of the prime minister's awards for artistic work in Warsaw today, granted on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic. The list of prize-winners is given separately.

In his speech to the laureates Piotr Jaroszewicz said that the humanistic sense of art in socialism is expressed by the fact that it does not amount to artistic education only but points to higher goals in life, shapes world outlooks and civil attitudes, helps in learning about the world, gives a more profound understanding of human problems. The flourishing of artistic creativity in People's Poland, the rank of its ideological values and the variety of artistic phenomena all confirm the correctness of the cultural policy pursued by the party and state and are an expression of the moral force of socialism, which creates conditions for developing talents.

Piotr Jaroszewicz went on that efforts will continue to create the best possible working conditions for artists. [words indistinct] deserved high position in the hierarchy of social tasks and duties. Prime Minister Jaroszewicz conveyed to the prize winners expressions of profound respect and cordial thanks on behalf of the party authorities and Edward Gierek in person, as well as in the name of state authorities.

JAROSZEWICZ CHAIRS MEETING OF COUNCIL FOR FAMILY AFFAIRS

LD182318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Another meeting of the Council for Family Affairs was held today under the chairmanship of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. Many problems concerning the social policy of the state as regards family, children and young people were discussed.

The Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives reported on the development of collective feeding, in particular at works and (?day nurseries).

On the general market situation, the council paid much attention to the market problems as regards young people's [word indistinct]. The need to [words indistinct] production of articles for children and young people as well as [words indistinct] were stressed in particular.

ZANDAROWSKI ATTENDS ELECTION MEETING AT WARSAW TV WORKS

LD182104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] The report-back and election campaign in the party basic level organizations is nearing its end. "Zdzislaw Zandarowski, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended a report-back and election meeting held today by the local party organization of technicians at the Warsaw Television Works."

TRYBUNA LUDU HAILS 15 YEARS OF BREZHNEV FOREIGN POLICY

For the text of a TASS report on a TRYBUNA LUDU article on L.I. Brezhnev's conduct of Soviet foreign policy, as published in PRAVDA on 14 October under the headline "In the Service of Peace and Socialism; TRYBUNA LUDU on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Activity," see the Eastern Europe section of the 19 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

NEW VICE ENERGY MINISTER--Eng Franciszek Krawczynski has been appointed undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Power Industry and Atomic Energy. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Oct 79 p 4 AU]

CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Krsto Bulajic, director general of the Yugoslav Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation With Other Countries, visited Poland from 9-16 October to discuss Polish-Yugoslav relations in the sphere of culture, education, higher schools and technology. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 79 p 4 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

Visit to Plants in Ploiesti

AU181127 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Excerpts] After the ceremonial arrival of the distinguished guest at Bucharest-Otopeni Airport, where Comrade Todor Zhivkov was greeted with particular warmth by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the two party-state leaders left for Ploiesti. Upon entering Prahova County, Comrade Nicolae Ceasescu and the distinguished guest were met by Comrade Ion Carcei, first secretary of the party county committee and chairman of the country people's council, who expressed the pleasure and honor of all the country inhabitants at having the Romanian and Bulgarian party-state leaders visit.

The visit to Prahova County began at the Brazi Petrochemical Combine, where Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov were enthusiastically received by the workers, technicians and engineers.

The next stopover in the meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Todo Zhivkov with collectives of working people in Ploiesti was at the "1 May" oil equipment enterprise. After the enthusiastic meetins with Ploiesti working collectives, the two party-state leaders and the Romanian and Bulgarian officials accompanying them left by car for Sinaia.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU182050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/10/1979--Talks took place on October 18, at Sinaia, between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. Participating in the talks were Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Government Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of foreign affairs, and other Romanian officials.

For Bulgaria the participants included Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, chairman for Bulgaria of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Government Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration, Milko Balev, secretary of the C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party, other Bulgarian officials.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov examined the stage of Romanian-Bulgarian relations and the way of carrying through the understandings reached during the Yoden meeting early this year. On this occasion, too, the two party and state leaders expressed full satisfaction at the ever upward course of the relations of good neighbourhood, friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the R.C.P. and the B.C.P., between Romania and Bulgaria. They expressed the two parties' and countries' joint determination to work for the amplification and expansion of these relations, for the intensification and deepening of the Romanian-Bulgarian economic collaboration and cooperation, through a better turning to advantage of the possibilities offered by the continually developing economies of the two countries.

In his framework, they agreed on stepping up the translation into life of the previously covenanted cooperation ventures, on increasing the trade exchanges between the two countries, strengthening the collaboration in machine-building, chemical industry, transport, agriculture, on intensifying the collaboration in power engineering, expanding the work-together in science, education, cadres' training in the political-educative and cultural-artistic fields. Likewise, they agreed on more efficient forms of collaboration on third markets. In connection with these matters and with the elaboration of a general, long-term agreement, covering 15-20 years, the joint commission and the relevant bodies of the two countries were traced the task to agree on adequate accords that should be concluded during the official visit of friendship a party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Todor Zhivkov, is to pay to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Then Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov had an exchange of views on matters of joint interest.

The talks passed in an ambience of warm, fraternal friendship, characteristic of the relations established between the R.C.P. and B.C.P., between the two countries and peoples.

18 October Dinner

AU182052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/10/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu gave a dinner in honour of Todor Zhivkov, at Sinaia, on October 18.

Attending were Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, and other Romanian officials.

Also present were officials accompanying the Bulgarian head of state.

During the interview that passed in a warm atmosphere of friendship, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov toasted.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES CEAUSESCU'S ENVOY PUNGAN

AU182042 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] An exchange of personal messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi took place in Tripoli. The message deals with issues concerning relations between the Romanian people and the Arab Libyan people and with other issues of mutual interest. Thanking Vasile Pungan, special envoy of the Romanian president, for the message, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asked him to extend warm greetings, feelings of esteem and regard and wishes for personal health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu as well as most heartfelt wishes for prosperity and flourishing to the Romanian nation.

On the occasion the sides also had a talk, during which they expressed the common desire to continue to act to expand and consolidate the good relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in accordance with recommendations made and understandings reached during summit meetings.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ZAIRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

Arrival in Bucharest

AU182020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/10/1979--A Zairian parliamentary delegation, led by Ileo N'songo Amba, chairman of the Legislative Council of the Republic of Zaire, arrived in Bucharest on October 18, at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The delegation further includes deputies Makelele Zingio and Kasende Nimy.

Meeting With Giosan

AU182021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/10/1979--On October 18, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, had an interview with the members of the Zairian parliamentary delegation visiting Romania starting today.

During the talk, expressed was satisfaction at the positive course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples. The interview also occasioned an exchange of views on the organization, activity and preoccupations of the parliaments of the two countries and the common wish was expressed to further expand their collaboration for a better knowledge, for strengthening the relations of friendship between the two peoples. In this context, stressed was the necessity that parliaments and parliamentarians should intensify their efforts for solving the complex problems of contemporary world.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH INDIA SIGNED IN BUCHAREST

LD181328 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1230 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/10/1979--Under the long-term trade and payment agreement between Romania and India, a protocol on goods for 1980 was signed in Bucharest on Thursday.

As to the previous year, the document stipulates a considerable increase of commercial exchanges between the two countries. Inter alia, Romania shall export equipment for various industries, tractors, machine-tools, chemical fertilizers and pharmaceuticals to India. In turn, India shall deliver iron ore, ferro-alloys, industrial products, hides, pepper, coffee and others to Romania.

The protocol was signed by Stefan Voinov, director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and by Suresh Kumar, secretary-general in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperatives.

DELEGATE TO UN ADDRESSES DISCUSSIONS ON NONUSE OF FORCE

AU182132 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1819 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, (AGERPRES) 18/10/1979--From the very outset Romania supported the suggestion that the results of discussions and negotiations carried out under UN auspices, on nonusing force or threat with force in international relations, should take the form of a universal treaty, said Todor Mircea, Romanian representative at the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly.

As Romania sees it, the treaty should include all historical experience gathered since the charter was worked out, should reassert and include the guarantees necessary for the implementation of the principle of nonusing force, an imperative norm than cannot be avoided unless the right to individual or collective self-defence is made use of, in tune with the UN Charter. This international instrument should entail a firm commitment by all states to use in no way, under no circumstances, the force or threat with force, by accepting that no reason can justify foreign interference, military help granted to groups fighting against their own government, using force for subverting national administrations legally set up and recognised internationally. Among Romania's proposals--added the speaker--there is a list of elements representing threat with force or the use of force, for sanctioning by the treaty the obligation of the states to further make efforts for the adoption of concrete measures of nuclear disarmament, the obligation of the nuclear states to refrain from using these weapons or from threatening with their use mutually.

Romania's initiative of enlisting the issue "the peaceful settlement of the interstate problems" in the agenda of the present session, the speaker said in conclusion, aims at a faster process of working out international juridical instruments, process that should involve most of the members of the international community.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' WRITERS UNIONS MEETING IN BUCHAREST ENDS

AU182045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/10/1979--The proceeding of the 26th meeting of the executives of the wroters' unions of socialist countries attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR and Socialist Republic of Vietnam concluded in Bucharest on October 18.

The accounts presented mainly referred to the role of literature in the formation of socialist conscience, to the preoccupations of writers' unions of promoting and developing literature for children and youth, to significant aspects of the activity of the participating unions in the period elapsed since the precedent meeting.

An appeal was adopted during the final session to the writers in Europe and worldwide for peace and understanding among peoples.

ROMANIAN ART EXHIBITION OPENS IN PRC PROVINCE

AU181005 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Beijing 16 October (AGERPRES)--The exhibition "Faces and Images in Modern Romanian Painting" was opened in the city of Nanchang, capital of the Jiangxi Province.

The exhibition was attended by Zhang Yuqing, deputy chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Yu Lin, head of the cultural department of the Jiangxi Province, and other men of culture and art, as well as a large public. The opening speech was delivered by Zhang Yuqing, who highlighted the importance of this exhibition for mutual understanding and for the traditional Romanian-Chinese friendship.

In his speech, Romanian ambassador to the PRC Florea Dumitrescu said the exhibition brings a message of fraternal friendship from the Romanian people to the Chinese people.

STUDENT SEMINAR ON UNDERDEVELOPMENT MEETS IN BUCHAREST

AU182005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/10/1979--The International Student Seminar organized by the Council of the Union of Communist Student Associations of Romania, on "The Role and Contribution of Students to the Liquidation of Underdevelopment; [which opened on 17 October] continued today in Bucharest. It is participated in by representatives of 37 student organizations of socialist countries, developing countries, of national liberation movements, advanced capitalist countries, and regional and international organizations.

They debated problems related to the democratization of education, the contribution of higher school to the training of national cadres in harmony with the fundamental demands of economic and social progress in the developing countries.

The seminar proceedings continue.

Ceausescu Message

AU182010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Report on message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the International Students Seminar on the role and contribution of students in eliminating underdevelopment, which opened on 17 October in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/10/1979--The only way to liquidate the serious anomaly of our days which is underdevelopment would be the building of a new international economic order, the message shows, an order grounded on new relations, on full equality and equity among all nations. In parallel with the efforts that the lagging countries themselves must make, the liquidation of underdevelopment most stringently requires that the economically developed states, most of which have reached the current development stage also by colonial oppression and exploitation, should substantially support these peoples in their struggle to surpass their present situation, to capitalize their material and human resources in the interest of their own economic and social prosperity. By the Romanian head of state's opinion, the new international economic order demands the intensification of the collaboration with the developing countries, the establishment of just and equitable ratios between the prices of raw materials and those of industrialized products, the ensuring of these countries' wide access to modern technologies.

Romania, being herself a socialist developing country, has broad relations of multilateral collaboration and cooperation with the states making efforts for their independent economic and social prosperity, the message reads.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MEXICO'S CASTANEDA

11 October Talks With Vrhovec

LD111412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, October 11 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda began official political talks here this morning. Vrhovec and Castaneda, together with their aides, exchanged views on current international problems in the solving of which both countries are very active and closely cooperate. Once again, the high degree of identity or similarity on Yugoslavia's and Mexico's views on the most topical international questions was confirmed.

Within the context of current international trends, the two ministers especially discussed the activities of the nonaligned countries and the results of the sixth nonaligned summit conference. Both sides assessed that the conference had been successful and that it authentic principles of nonalignment and the nature and direction of the movement. [sentence as received]

The two ministers expressed the belief that the sixth nonaligned summit will have a very positive effect on the solving of international problems. This is already evident in the current session of the U.N. General Assembly. Within this context, they underlined the non-bloc character of the policy of non-alignment and described this policy as an exceptionally important factor of international stability.

Also pointed out were the positive processes in Latin America in the domain of the strengthening of independence, democratisation and quest for solutions to social problems. The two ministers noted likewise the growing importance of these countries in the solving of current world problems.

Vrhovec and Castaneda will resume talks tomorrow.

12 October Talks

LD130656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1248 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Jorge Castaneda, Mexican secretary for foreign affairs, resumed their official political talks this morning. During today's meeting, which, like that of yesterday, was held in a frank and cordial atmosphere, the two ministers and their aides exchanged views on a number of topical international questions and also discussed bilateral cooperation, which was assessed in very favorable terms on both sides.

With reference to international developments, most attention was paid to crisis flash-points--the situation in Southeast Asia and the Middle East, then to European developments and the activity of the United Nations.

In the context of the situation in Southeast Asia and Kampuchea, attention was drawn to the indispensability of reaching a political solution to the conflict through negotiations and with the appropriate good offices of the United Nations.

This presupposes, it was stressed during the talks, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territories of others and finding a solution with the freely expressed will of the Kampuchean people. Political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, according to the conviction expressed by both sides, will considerably contribute to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

With regard to the Middle East crisis, the diplomatic heads of Yugoslavia and Mexico pointed out the need for a complete solution to this crisis, with Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and with steps insuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to its own state. This would insure the security and independence of all countries of the region, including Israel.

In the context of considering the crisis in the Middle East, Vrhovec and Castaneda noted that the process of the further international political recognition of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is in progress.

The situation in Europe, it was stated during the talks, is characterized by certain signs of increased security, with the indispensability of implementation of the Helsinki document. Fresh steps and efforts toward disarmament, meaning both nuclear and conventional, it was noted, would contribute to the further process of relaxation on this continent.

The two ministers also stressed the significance of united actions and the need for further strengthening the role of the United Nations and resolving crucial international problems with the United Nations's help and within its framework, and along with further democratization of the United Nations.

Bilateral relations between Mexico and Yugoslavia were assessed by both sides as friendly. Readiness was expressed to further promote these relations in every sphere--the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and others.

Minister Jorge Castaneda informed Josip Vrhovec about Mexico having planned funds for next year for constructing a school bearing the name Mexico in Bar, which was damaged by an earthquake. Our federal secretary thanked him warmly for this.

Jorge Castaneda invited Josip Vrhovec, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, to visit Mexico.

12 October Dinner

LD131703 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2157 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife gave a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade tonight in honor of Jorge Castaneda, secretary for foreign affairs of the United States of Mexico, and his wife.

The dinner, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by representatives of political, public and cultural life and other prominent guests.

During the dinner the host and his visitor exchanged toasts.

Josip Vrhovec stressed in his toast that the peoples of Yugoslavia have deep feelings of friendship for the Mexican people and their president, Lopez Portillo. We know that the Mexican people feel the same feelings for Yugoslavia. This is quite understandable, Vrhovec added, because the history of Yugoslavia and that of Mexico have much in common, much hard struggle and much tribulation suffered by our peoples in order to win and preserve their independence.

In addition to this, our two countries have for many years now been tirelessly working for peace and security in the world, for international relations based on equality and for speedier socioeconomic development and prosperity for the people.

Relations between our countries are continually enriched by fresh elements, Vrhovec said. This strengthens our conviction that even more progress can be made in the spheres in which the desired degree of progress has not yet been achieved.

"I particularly want to stress the valuable contribution made to the development of comprehensive friendly relations between our peoples by Mexican President Luis Echeverria's visit to Yugoslavia in 1974 and President Tito's visits to Mexico in 1973 and 1976."

The ideals which inspire us and the goals toward which we strive are similar, Vrhovec said. The kind of world for which we are working is desired by the vast majority of mankind. Common efforts are needed if we are to be successful in this respect. They must be made in order to overcome the difficult legacy from the past and establish firm bridges to the future. It gives us particular pleasure to be able to point out the increasingly powerful manifestation of the people's aspirations for full freedom and independence, for their sovereign equality and for their participation on an equal footing in settling all significant international problems.

We may state with complete justification, Vrhovec said, that the policy and practice of the nonalined movement are the most powerful and dynamic manifestation of these aspirations.

After pointing out the numerous problems confronting the world, Josip Vrhovec expressed the conviction that the principles of the UN charter and nonalined policy are providing a sound foundation for the peaceful settlement of conflicts which emerged in relations between countries. However, if we are to achieve this, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate constant interference and rivalry between foreign interests.

Josip Vrhovec went on to point out the contradictory and unsatisfactory course of the relaxation of tension in the world, the intensification of the arms race, the various forms of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, threats and the use of force in international relations, military interventions and the need to settle acute international economic problems and other questions burdening the world.

"We consider the United Nations to be the right place for settling these problems and we offer our full support to its activities. At the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries recently held in Havana, all these and other questions were dealt with very carefully. The decisions adopted by nonalined countries in Havana constitute the broadest realistic basis for settling the problems which the international community is facing." The Havana summit conference, according to Vrhovec, strongly upheld the original principles and essential goals of nonalined policy and confirmed that the nonalined movement, as an independent and non-bloc factor, is playing an increasingly significant and irreplaceable role in international relations.

All this has still further strengthened the foundations on which nonalined countries can continue to consolidate their solidarity and intensify their action.

Josip Vrhovec went on to stress the significance of the speech made by Mexican President Lopez Portillo at the United Nations and of the initiatives taken by Mexico with the aim of improving international relations. Being a nonalined country Yugoslavia too is aware of its responsibilities in the context of the general efforts being made to build a new and fairer international order, which should be based on equality and on full respect for the sovereignty and independence of all peoples and countries.

Jorge Castaneda said in his toast that Mexico and Yugoslavia have traveled similar roads through history and have similar destinies. They strive for freedom and when it is necessary they also fight for it. Owing to this historical similarity it is hardly surprising that our two countries should maintain cordial and close relations and cooperate in many fields, both bilaterally and multilaterally.

Castaneda went on to say that Mexico has always welcomed prominent Yugoslavs with warmth and friendship, expecially President Tito, "whom we in my country, the same as all over the world, admire and for whom we feel deep respect."

Mexican President Lopez Portillo has repeatedly stressed that contacts between leaders and officials of different countries make dialog and mutual understanding easier, Foreign Secretary Castaneda said. It is in the context of this concept that we accepted the invitation to visit Yugoslavia. The friendly and cordial dialog which we have had has yielded satisfactory results, which will contribute to the strengthening of relations between our two countries.

The basis of this understanding is our two countries' devotion to the principles of independent and autonomous national development, progressive consolidation of our economic independence and strict respect for our sovereignty.

With regard to the bilateral field, Castaneda said, despite the fact that we have recently considerably developed our political, trade and cultural relations we consider that these relations can be raised to an even higher level, and this too is something on which we agreed during our talks.

In order to increase exchanges we must enrich with new initiative the work done so far by the mixed commissions for exchanges in the cultural, scientific and technological fields.

During this visit, Casatenda said, we have exchanged views on our governments' attitudes in various fields and stressed that Mexico and Yugoslavia hold similar views in the international field. The principles of self-determination and noninterference and of the peaceful settlement of disputes and finding ways to create adequate mechanisms for changing the existing international economic order constitute, among other things, significant factors of our two countries' policies.

The Mexican secretary for foreign affairs went on to say that Yugoslavia was the initiator and one of the founders of the movement of nonalined countries.

I had the honor, he added, of attending the recent sixth summit conference of this movement as head of my country's delegation, which took part in the conference as an observer, and we had an opportunity there to state that Mexico deeply identifies itself with this movement, which is struggling for the establishment of peace and the complete political and economic independence of all states. On that occasion we unreservedly reaffirmed the definition given by President Tito and Prime Minister Nehru in 1954 when they stated that nonalinement "is not neutral and is not neutrality, but represents a positive, active and constructive policy which strives for constructive peace and is the only possible foundation for collective security."

Like Yugoslavia, Mexico is sparing no effort in the struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order. This is a battle which is being fought on several fronts and in which, fortunately, we are not alone, Castandeda said. He recalled Mexican President Lopez Portillo's speech on energy problems at the UN General Assembly and noted with satisfaction that Yugoslavia is supporting this initiative. It could not be otherwise, Castaneda said. Bearing in mind the fact that throughout its glorious history, Yugoslavia has always supported just causes, not by imposition, not by intervention, but through friendly participation aimed at uniting and stressing individual efforts, Jorge Castaneda, Mexican federal secretary for foreign affairs, said in his toast.

RADIO REPORTS LANDING OF U.S. MARINES AT GUANTANAMO

AU181129 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] More than 2,000 U.S. Marines have begun to land at the U.S. military base of Guantanamo in Cuba. This is reported by UPI, which adds that an official Pentagon representative announced that the landing has taken place--and we quote--without any incidents and progressed according to plans.

U.S. ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD182054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 18 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the U.S. Overseas Investments Corporation (OPIC), headed by the president Bruce Llewellyn arrived here this evening.

The purpose of the visit is to discuss with Yugoslav trade and economy representatives the possibilities of capital investments in Yugoslavia, Llewellyn said. He added that the visit will also open up possibilities for other forms of cooperation of interest to both countries.

U.S. investors interest in cooperation with Yugoslavia has increased because of the country's relations with the European community and its geographic proximity to the Middle East markets, concluded Llewellyn.

SLOVENIA'S VRATUSA RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY MINISTER

AU181040 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Yesterday in Ljublanja Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, received Vasiliy Kalinichev, USSR deputy minister of railways.

Possibilities for a better utilization of the Yugoslav and Soviet railways and the Koper port for a quicker freight transport were discussed during the talks, in which representatives of the Yugoslav and Slovene railways and the Koper port participated.

MARKOVIC HEADS DELEGATION TO USSR, MONGOLIA

LD182330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--An SFRY Assembly delegation, headed by SFRY Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic, left for the USSR and the People's Republic of Mongolia today at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the People's Great Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia. The delegation will stay in the Soviet Union until 25 October and in the People's Republic of Mongolia until 30 October. The delegation comprises Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, and delegates Vaska Duganova, Milenko Bojanic, Hisen Prekazi, Drago Seliger and Velizar Skerovic.

The Yugoslav delegation will have meetings in the USSR and Mongolia with representatives of the legislative bodies and other high-ranking personalities of the two countries. The visits will be an opportunity for an exchange of views with the delegation's hosts on the further development and promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation, the current international situation and other questions of mutual interest. In the USSR and the People's Republic of Mongolia, the delegation will visit a number of economic and cultural intitutions.

At Surcin Airport, the delegation was seen off by Ivan Kukoc, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and a number of other high-ranking officials of the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Also present at the departure were Nikolay Rodionov and Puntsagiyn Shagdarsuren, ambassadors of the USSR and the People's Republic of Mongolia to the SFRY.

REPORTAGE ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH AUSTRIA'S STARIBACHER

Talks Begin

LD171030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0914 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, OCT. 17 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Austrian talks on finding out adequate methods and forms for the promotion of mutual economic cooperation in general and for the betterment of trade with which neither side feels satisfied in particular have started in Belgrade.

The Austrian delegation led by the minister of industry, commerce and crafts, Josef Staribacher, arrived here yesterday for a two-day visit to Yugoslavia. Its host is Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade.

In the first interchange of opinions last night, both delegations asserted that Yugoslavia's deficit in trade with Austria amounted to over 213 million dollars in the first nine months this year and is a limit to the further promotion of mutual economic cooperation.

Meeting With Rotar

LD172354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Yugoslav-Austrian talks on the promotion of commodity trade and economic cooperation between the two neighboring countries continued in Belgrade today.

The delegations, which are headed by Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, and Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of commerce, trade and industry, expressed the view that in recent years commodity trade, as well as some other forms of cooperation between the two countries' economies, have not been following the desired course. Commodity trade was oscillating and the Yugoslav trade deficit was constantly rising. Over the past 9 months of this year the deficit reached $213 million (total volume of exchange was $417 million) and had thus become a major obstacle to the promotion of overall economic cooperation. Some other forms of economic cooperation, such as joint investing, long-term production cooperation and so forth, were also stagnating. Consequently during their talks today the two delegations discussed concrete problems and a proposal on ways of improving overall economic cooperation and in particular commodity trade.

A program was agreed upon concerning measures which should boost activity aimed at reducing the Yugoslav deficit in commodity trade. The two sides also agreed that all the existing trade, customs and taxation instruments should be reviewed in the course of this year in order to find solutions for improving the position of Yugoslav exporters to Austria. Particular attention was paid to the question of the application of preferential tariffs to exports from Yugoslavia as a developing country.

The two sides agreed on the need to assess the two countries' resources in the field of energy and raw materials and examine the interest in and concrete possibilities for joint projects, including joint investing. The Austrian side particularly stressed its interest in taking part in the extension and use of energy resources in the area of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

It was also agreed that talks should begin by the end of this year on the conclusion of an agreement on small border traffic and all economic activities within that framework. A plan was also finalized with regard to joint measures related to the two economies' participation in fairs and other manifestations whose aim is to achieve better mutual knowledge of the two countries' economies and the ... fuller and broader cooperation.

Meeting With Ikonic

LD172358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1813 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Dr Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of commerce, trade and industry, and had a long conversation with him.

They considered a number of topical questions in the field of the current bilateral economic cooperation, which was described, viewed as a whole, as developing successfully. However, the commodity trade between the two countries has not been balanced, which has led to a large deficit on our side. Readiness was expressed on both sides to adopt supplementary measures and activities with the aim of changing this unfavorable situation in commodity trade.

It was noted that both sides are interested in and ready to promote the further development of economic cooperation on stable and long-term foundations, especially in industrial cooperation, business-technical cooperation, joint investing and joint appearance in the markets of other countries.

The meeting was also attended by Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, and Dr Josef Magerl, counsellor in the Austrian Embassy in the SFRY.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DPRK MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Visit to Military Schools

LD171402 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The military delegation of the Korean People's Army led by Chief of the General Staff O Kuk-yol today visited the center of higher military schools. Col Gen Rahmija Kedenic, the center's principal, briefed the delegation from the friendly socialist country on the work of the schools and academies, and on the education system in the armed forces.

Meeting With Mijatovic

LD180616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, today received a Korean People's Army military delegation led by Chief of General Staff Lt Gen O Kuk-yol, which is making an official friendly visit to the Yugoslav People's Army.

The delegation was accompanied by DPRK Ambassador Chong Kwang-sun. Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side was Adm Branko Mamula, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Gen O Kuk-yol conveyed greetings and best wishes from President Kim Il-song, the party, government and people of Korea to President Tito, the leadership and peoples of Yugoslavia. In a lengthy and cordial conversation both sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of Yugoslav-Korean bilateral relations and cooperation in political, economic, cultural, military and other spheres, which is in accordance with the traditional friendly relations between our two socialist and nonalined countries. Gen O Kuk-yol expressed his gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality shown in all the areas which the delegation had visited. C. Mijatovic informed his interlocutors about the foundations of our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, asked O Kuk-yol, the head of the Korean delegation, to convey to President Kim Il-song and the Korean people cordial greetings and best wishes from President Tito and the SFRY Presidency.

BORBA VIEWS HUA GUOFENG'S TRIP TO EUROPE

AU181052 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: The Second 'Great Leap'"]

[Text] When Hua Guofeng, PRC premier and chairman of the CCP, arrives in Paris tomorrow on the first official visit of a Chinese leader to Western Europe, spectacle will take second place to the great political importance of this second "great leap" from Beijing to the European area. Hua will visit France, the FRG, Britain and Italy.

China has maintained good relations with all these countries for quite some time now and wants to get to know them better and expand cooperation with them.

Western Europe also expects much from this visit both in the political and economic field. Besides, in the world today only China attaches as much importance to the further unification and strengthening of Western Europe and only China wishes to see the greater political role of Western Europe in world affairs.

Hua Guofeng's trip takes place amid a complex international situation: detenet is stagnating; relations between the superpowers are becoming strained; and new political factors are further affirming themselves in the world arena. These factors point out the need to solve the burning problems of peace and world development. This trip will show that China is not against detente--the Chinese leader has stressed this. His hosts will very likely not literally accept his interpretation of the struggle against hegemony, something which should not prevent a better understanding of the Chinese concerns, particularly over the developments in Southeast Asia.

At any rate, China is assuming an exceptional importance in international life as an independent political factor, which has a positive effect on the creation of a world equilibrium, as a big country working for the principles of coexistence and for equitable relations and as a big developing country which is greatly interested in liquidating old divisions and privileges.

All those who follow China's domestic development will notice a consistency in the domestic and foreign policy of this country. Its policy is not characterized solely by an opening of, or rather by a revealing of the traditional part of mysticism. China is also no "enfant terrible" of world politics. Rather China is an actual force of international life which in the past was most frequently a victim of inequitable relations and which has not yet played its positive role. For this reason the attacks to which it is sometimes subjected are both unjustified and apolitical.

The Chinese leader's visit to Western Europe confirms the great success and importance of Hua Guofeng's first "great leap" to Europe when he visited Romania and Yugoslavia in the middle of last year. The full value of President Tito's historic step 2 years ago when he opened up a new dimension of positive changes in the international arena with his visit to China, is also demonstrated once more.

CCP STUDY DELEGATION VISITS SLOVENIA

AU172130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Ljubljana, 13 October, TANJUG--Today a CCP study delegation headed by Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Province Party Committee, arrived in Ljubljana. During their visit to Slovenia, which will last several days, members of the delegation will acquaint themselves with current problems in energy development.

MILOS MINIC COMMENTS ON HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT

LD042352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia held a session in Belgrade today, with Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, in the chair.

Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about the course and results of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries in Havana and about the forthcoming tasks on the implementation of the documents adopted at the conference.

Minic stressed at the beginning that the general appraisal of the conference in Havana had been made by President Tito in his statement on his return from the conference in Havana. In this statement, the results of the conference in Havana were appraised as a significant new step in the consolidation of the nonalined movement's unity and its international role. Minic particularly stressed the exceptionally great role played by President Tito at this conference again and emphasized his contribution to the success of the conference.

In the introductory part of his speech, Milos Minic dwelt on the international conditions in which the conference was held. These conditions were characterized, on the one hand, by a halt in the settling of a series of acute problems and crises and, on the other, by the irresistible development and progress of the broadest process of national and social emancipation of peoples and countries.

Proceeding from these conditions and reflecting the complexity and contradictions of the present-day developments in international relations, the Havana summit, in Minic's words, affirmed the orginal principles of the policy of nonalinement and further formulated clear, positive programs for the activity of the movement as an independent, nonbloc factor. Speaking about the most important results of the conference, Minic particularly stressed the significance of the resolute rejection of the pressures brought to bear on the movement of nonalined countries and of the attempt made to redirect it, which had in effect been aimed against the fundamental nature and character of the policy of nonalinement.

Minic went on to point out that for the further strengthening of the movement's action capability the particularly significant decisions were those which concerned the promotion of mutual cooperation between nonalined countries in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, technological, information and other spheres.

By giving the central place in its programs and actions to the indispensability of achieving the new economic order in the world and to the need for a fundamental democratization of international relations, the nonalined movement had, by virtue of its decisions in Havana, created the necessary conditions for its own further democratization of relations and manner of work and decisionmaking.

The conference in Havana had clearly shown that nonalined countries were united in their fundamental orientations and ready and able to continue to strengthen this unity regardless of outside pressures.

It goes without saying, Minic pointed out, that certain differences manifested themselves between some of the nonalined countries during the conference in their approach to certain concrete questions and problems. As far as we in Yugoslavia and the movement as a whole are concerned, these differences were not new, nor were they, by their essence, connected only with the conference in Havana. In particular, they were not able to lessen the value and the far-reaching nature of the decisions which concern the essence of the policy of nonalinement and its fundamental orientation.

At the end of his speech, Minic pointed out that concrete obligations and tasks of great significance for the nonalined movement, and thereby our country too, arose from the decisions adopted in Havana. Consultations would be held in all government, political, economic and other organs and organizations in the country to define these tasks more closely in the internal field and with regard to our country's foreign political activity.

The session was also attended by members of the Council of the Federation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and highest-ranking officials of the republic's organs and organizations.

BULGARIAN-MACEDONIAN ECONOMIC, BUSINESS DEALS REPORTED

AU182059 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Skipje, Oct 18, (BTA correspondent)--While the flow of visitors at the Bulgarian trade and industrial exhibition never ceases all day long, numerous business meetings of general directors and other economic officials from Bulgarian foreign trade organizations with their partners of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are being arranged at the Skopje fair centre.

By last night contracts had been signed and transactions made for more than 50 million dollars. Negotiations are being held today for signing new agreements. The total value of reciprocal deals is expected to reach 70 million dollars.

The main part of the commodities to be included in the reciprocal deliveries are metals, machines and equipment, chemical and textile products, etc.

TITO RETURNS TO BELGRADE FROM PRISTINA

LD181105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, returned this morning to Belgrade from Pristina, after a 4-day visit to the Province of Kosovo.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION BEGINS IN BELGRADE

LD180910 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0824 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The eighth session of the LCY Central Committee began at 0900 this morning in the grand hall of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade. The session was opened by Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the authorization of Comrade Tito, LCY president, who is unable to attend the session.

The introductory report on the basic topic of today's debate is at this moment being delivered by Branko Mikulic, in his capacity as leader of the working group which drew up the preparations for the eighth session of the Central Committee.

TANJUG CITES REPORT ON WORK OF LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM

LD171724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0941 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

["In Connection With the Report on the Work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--In the period since the 11th LCY Congress, the LCY Central Committee Presidium has paid special attention to the activity of training the members and the cadres of the League of Communists to act in a creative way in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management relations. This is noted in the report on the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium from the 11th LCY Congress to the eighth session of the LCY Central Committee.

This document, which the LCY Central Committee will discuss and adopt at its session tomorrow, makes the assessment that a very ramified system of forms of ideological training of communists has been developed. In addition to the programs adopted and realized by many League of Communists basic organizations, and in addition to many seminars, courses, consultative meetings and assemblies for various requirements and profiles of cadres and political schools at various levels, several hundred Marxist centers and the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School are engaged on this task.

Last year, on the basis of discussions conducted in the Council of the LCY Political School, in the commissions for ideological and thoeretical work and for the development of the LCY and cadre policy of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, conclusions on the directions of the further development of the LCY Political School were adopted in the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The opinion is that this school should be open even more to League of Communist members, that it should train an increasingly wide circle of leading party cadres and that in so doing it should become a powerful center of ideopolitical training and Marxist education in the LCY.

During this period, the Presidium adopted the decision to set up the KOMUNIST newspaper publishing work organization and adopted the program concept and editorial policy of KOMUNIST.

A center for information and propaganda activity was also set up. The LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted the decision that Edvard Kardelj's collected works be published and that all outstanding material should be collated for this purpose.

The part of the report devoted to the organization of work notes that on the basis of the changes and additions to the LCY statute, adopted at the 11th LCY Congress, and in order to more efficiently fulfill its role in the delegate system, the Presidium essentially changed the organization and the method of its work. Standing orders on organization and the method of work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium were adopted; collective work and responsibility have been promoted and are going from strength to strength. The function of the chairman with the 1-year mandate and of the secretary of the Presidium with a 2-year mandate were introduced; a distribution of work in the Presidium was carried out; and the Presidium and the LCY Central Committee now delegate their members to organs and insitutions of our political system. In keeping with this, the work of the commissions and of other organs and bodies set up by the Presidium has been organized.

Seventy-two members of the LCY Central Committee and of the Presidium have been delegated to various organs and bodies of the SFRY Assembly, of the SAWPY Federal Conference, of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions and into federal social councils and other institutions of the political system in the federation. The reason for this is the need for the Presidium to directly involve itself in the delegate system and in the work of sociopolitical organizations and other bodies, that it should fulfill its ideopolitical influence and develop and strengthen democratic practice in them, and that it should influence the formulation and implementation of the stands and of the policy of the League of Communists. In this way Presidium members take an active part in the work of certain federal social organs, sociopolitical organizations and other organs of the political system. All this has made it possible for the LCY Central Committee Presidium to be informed about problems far more regularly and rapidly and from the source of the problems, too, enabling it to adopt appropriate ideopolitical stands in good time. It has also made it possible for presidium stands to be presented in discussions conducted in these self-management organs and bodies. However, the practice has not yet developed where the Presidium is informed on the basis of the information received by the delegations and by the delegates of the Central Committee and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and whereby on this basis discussions are held, stands adopted and guidelines established for the work of the delegates. In this respect, the opportunities offered by the standing orders on the organization and the method of work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium are not yet fully utilized.

The changes in the organization of the Presidium, in order to bring about more efficient work on the implementation of the stands and the conclusions which it adopts, have proved to be correct. The appointment of executive secretaries of the Presidium from the ranks of Central Committee members has made it possible for the LCY Central Committee Presidium to organize its work in keeping with the need to operate in the delegate system and to simultaneously insure implementation of the conclusions and stands in the League of Communists. The experience, although it is only initial, shows that a wide circle of scientific and public workers who are members of the League of Communists can be involved in the implementation of Presidium stands and conclusions and also in weighing up the situation and the problems so that stands can be taken by the aktivs led by the executive secretaries, or in some other way. In the period ahead, wider use must be made of this practice, particularly since in their work the Central Committee and the Presidium must become more oriented toward the monitoring of the implementation of the conclusions and of the realization of the agreed policy.

In the implementation of the political guidelines and tasks, the Presidium leaned for support on its work bodies. The work of commissions has been organized and programmed: for the development of the LCY and cadre policy; for ideological and theoretical work in the LCY; for propaganda and information activity; for all-people's defense and social self-protection; for international cooperation of the LCY; for the history of the LCY; for requests, petitions and grievances; for administrative and financial matters, and as a plenipotentiary office for the activity of the League of Communists in connection with our citizens-workers taking up temporary employment abroad. One hundred and thirty members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, of central and provincial leaderships of the League of Communists and of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army are involved in these bodies, which held 34 meetings in this period.

The basic orientation in the field of education, science and culture was to encourage and organize activity and discussions in the SAWPY Federal Conference on topical problems of educational reform, and to get Central Committee members to be more involved in the work of the federation of the self-management interest communities for education and science, of the federation of cultural-educational communities, of interrepublican commissions for education, and others. The result of this activity has been that an agreement is being prepared on the joint foundations of Marxist education as well as an agreement on the foundations of the educational system. The need to organize a consultative meeting of communists promoting interrepublican and provincial cultural cooperation is supported by all republican and provincial party leaderships.

Moreover, in order to more broadly realize and work out some topical questions, five consultative meetings involving a very broad circle of participants were organized under the aegis of the Presidium in this period. These meetings were on ideological training in the League of Communists and on the place and role of the LCY Political School; on the timing and program of the book on the history of the LCY; about the general, particular and individual aspects relating to the history of the LCY; on the current question of the functioning of the organs and of the institutions of the political systems in the federation; and on topical questions of social self-protection.

The Commission for Information and Propaganda Activities of the LCY Central Committee Presidium studied some topical questions on the basis of discussions in the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the newspaper editorial board, which is a matter that the LCY Central Committee Presidium will discuss at one of its sessions before the end of this year.

This part of the report, which is devoted to information activity, contains the assessment that one of the serious shortcomings of information media is that they are not yet sufficiently directed toward the man, toward life and problems in the basic organizations of associated labor and in local communities, and toward political and delegate organizations of the working people and citizens. In individual articles there prevails a criticism which does not mobilize socialist self-management forces into action to resolve the problems. By reporting forum meetings and by adopting an attitude which merely registers social events, an attempt is often made to replace a lack of a creative and critical attitude toward our reality.

Public information media are still quite isolated in their republican, provincial and even smaller frameworks and they do not provide adequate information about life and work in other environments. Manifestations of bureaucratic attitudes toward the press and various pressures coming from outside editorial boards also have a negative influence on the degree of involvement by journalists and by members of editorial staffs.

TITO IMPRESSED BY DEVELOPMENT IN KOSOVO

LD181722 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

["Tito's Speech at the End of His Meeting With Representatives of PEC, Decane, Istok and Klin Municipalities"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pec--Comrades, our visit to hospitable Kosovo is ending. I am very grateful both to the leadership of the province and to the people who have welcome us so cordially and greeted us along the way wherever we went. This has really been something rare, unprecedented. This testifies to the political strength of the people of this area, regardless of the various difficulties which Kosovo is still facing but which were more numerous in the past.

It is important that in the people there exists a firm belief that these difficulties will be overcome. This faith also stems from the fact that the people can see the results of the efforts which have so far been made.

I am pleasantly surprised by what has been done here in the 4 years since my last visit. One can see a great difference, not only in the construction of various projects but also in the people. They look different, more cheerful. These are citizens who are aware of their role and significance in our socialist community.

While I was on my way here in the car from Pristina I watched to see how people bear themselves. All right, someone may come out because he was asked to do so, but in such a case he is absent. On his face there would be no smile which is an expression of joy, pleasure. And this is precisely what followed us along the whole route. All this amounts to belief in a better future. To me this is a good indicator which shows that you have already created the basis on which you can go on building. However, you still need aid and this, as I have kept stressing in the last few days, must continue to be the concern of all of us, of the whole of Yugoslavia, and not merely of Kosovo and the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

During these 2 or 3 days we have acquainted ourselves with all the main problems, and it goes without saying that we will do all that lies within our competence and abilities to insure that aid continues to be given to Kosovo so that it may make faster progress. You know that the world is facing major economic problems. This also has an effect on us, because we are linked with the world by trade and other ties. The present rate of inflation with which we are struggling is to a great extent the result of what is taking place in the world. These difficulties of ours are nothing permanent. They will pass, we will overcome them.

Our visit has been a short one, but since we follow your development and what is taking place here anyway, it was much easier for us to understand all that we have heard and seen here. I wish to tell you that I have a much more favorable picture of your achievements than the one I had before I came here. Consequently, I am also much more satisfied. However, we must never be completely satisfied. Excessive satisfaction leads to stagnation. Any movement forward presupposes constant activity and overcoming of difficulties. Life is like that. If it were not for that, what would then move people forward? People want to have a better life, to build as much as possible and to achieve as much as possible.

What is of paramount importance here among you is brotherhood and unity. Do not let diverse prophets sneak in here, wishing to undermine your unity, because it is this very unity which enables you to struggle so persistently and achieve successes. And I am sure that you will achieve even better results.

Our socialist community, Yugoslavia, is to many an example of how united a country with so many nations and nationalities can be. Wherever one goes today one can see in what high esteem people hold Yugoslavia. And this is due to the fact that we stick to our principles, about which I have also spoken in the last few days. Today we enjoy very broad possibilities for cooperation abroad. Many of our enterprises are carrying out work in countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and elsewhere. We are striving to insure that they are making a contribution with their work to Yugoslavia's prestige and not in such a way that the people there try after a certain period of time to be rid of them as soon as they can. We are interfering nowhere in the internal affairs of others. If someone wants to use one of our examples in any respect, that is good, but that is their own business. We impose nothing of ours on anyone but are ready to help all those who wish us to do so.

Yugoslavia is not a rich country, but it possesses all the prerequisites for being one. However, despite that fact, we are helping many insufficiently developed countries, especially those that have not yet liberated themselves, because as long as the world is divided into the poor and the very rich there will also be great difficulties--there will be no peace. Owing to this, not only our struggle for unity and prosperity inside the country but also our unselfish striving for peace and for better social and fairer international relations are held in high esteem in all the countries of the world.

Dear comrades, I wish you much success in your further work. We are here and we shall be here again. We do not have to wait 4 years until our next visit and then, I am convinced, we will see even greater progress, President Tito said.

SERBIAN MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIES, ENERGY SHORTAGE

AU181815 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[M. Torov report]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 October--Income can be retained in the economy solely by the broadest possible social action of economies and economical consumption, which is also the way to avoid great compulsory restrictions on electricity supply. For that reason thriftiness in every respect is the basic rule of behavior which must be adhered to by all in the republic next year. Briefly, that is the basic conclusion of today's consultative meeting of representatives of the communes and regions in Serbia which was held under Dusan Ckrebic's chairmanship at the republican assembly today.

The basic focus of activity next year must be on creating greater income, a greater social product, better organization, economies and more economical operations in general, Radoue Stefanovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Serbia, stressed in an introductory speech.

Proceeding from the importance of social and common expenditure in the distribution of income, participants in the discussion devoted special attention today precisely to that form of expenditure. It was pointed out that in planning an increase in the funds for those needs one continues to proceed from the agreed level of funds in the preceding year as a basis for an increase of funds in the next year, and that is in absolute contradiction to the trends in the field of planning. It was also stressed that it is useless to approach and to assess the level of general and common expenditure approximately. Thus it was also proved for all practical purposes that the policy in the field of social and common expenditure has not yet been completely defined.

The energy situation is of decisive importance for implementing the goals of the economic policy in the next and following years, it was stressed several times at today's consultative meeting.

The energy blance is very unfavorable, Stefanovic stressed. According to the envisaged balance, this winter we will have to import several thousand tons of coal from the convertible currency area abroad for the needs of Serbia. Natural gas is the only fuel which we could now use more of than we actually use. However, we will not be able to use more gas because we did not build gas pipelines.

Hence, Stefanovic stressed that it would be necessary to undertake everything possible so that in the fall of 1980 natural gas will replace fuel oil in the Belgrade area, and to create the conditions in 1980 so that natural gas could be used in other regions of the republic also.

Proceeding from the present hydrological and climatic conditions, production possibilities, the purchase of electricity at home and abroad, as well as periodical shortages of other fuels (fuel oil, coal and butane gas) which influence an increase in the consumption of electricity, it can be expected that a shortage of electricity will occur. As a result of that there will be restrictions in the electricity supply to consumers, Krsta Jovanovic, republican secretary for economy, stressed in his speech.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES NEGATIVE PEHNOMENA IN DELEGATE SYSTEM

AU172210 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[S. Zizic report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 10 October--There is no doubt that the delegate system has developed successfully during the past 5 years. That is also indicated by the report of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia on implementing the delegate system and delegate relations in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. However, it is also certain that there are also rather many shortcomings which obstruct the development of the delegate system. Stressing past results, Milan Kucan, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, at a session of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, today devoted more attention to the shortcomings and negative occurrences in the past development of the delegate system and delegate relations.

Stressing the need for the greatest possible deprofessionalization of political work and for a linkage between the delegate and the political systems, Milan Kucan also pointed out the attempts at proving that self-management at the level of the entire society is impossible. Those who advocate that do not realize that the socioeconomic substance of production relations plays a decisive role in determining the institutional-legal basis of the political system.

Milan Kucan listed institutionalism, normativism and the striving to subordinate self-managing interests to the so-called political needs as the basic phenomena which deform the delegate system.

Stressing normativism as a general tendency that everything be regulated in great detail, Milan Kucan stressed that it also leads to difficulties in the work of the Assembly of Slovenia and gives the assembly more of the characteristics of an organ of authority than characteristics of a social self-managing organ.

In the discussion, Vladimir Klemencic, vice president of the SAWP Republican Conference, also spoke very critically about the activity of the leading subjective social forces on the development of the delegate system and relations, and about the role of the sociopolitical organizations and their mutual cooperation. He stressed that the SAWP is not as yet capable of leading a coordinated activity of all sociopolitical factors making up the front, but that progress has been made in the field of programming the work of the delegate assemblies and the SAWP organizations at various levels.

Delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia adopted a report on the implementation of the delegate system and delegate relations.

ZAGREB REPORTS ON PEOPLES DEFENSE ACTIONS IN CROATIA

First Day's Activities

LD150914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Zagreb--The main characteristic of the first day of the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action in Croatia is the successful implementation of tasks, the self-initiative of working people and citizens, the resolving of concrete problems of the living and working environment and the mass participation in the action of the population of all ages. Since early this morning Croatia has been the scene of various activities by which the readiness of working people and citizens to operate effectively in case of natural disasters and of aggression on our country as well as other dangers has been tested. According to the reports received by 1800 today, 2,418 local communities and 6,246 basic organizations of associated labor and work communities have taken part in the action. A total of 190 primary schools, 51 educational centers, 88 higher educational establishments and over 1.5 million working people, citizens, young people and pioneers have taken part. Numerous exercises of units of territorial defense and civil protection, fire-fighting units, scouts, members of summer vacation organizations, first aid and Red Cross teams have been held throughout the republic.

Defense from air attacks, evacuation of schools and putting out fires on ships were among the main actions held in the Rijeka area.

Care, rescue and housing of the population, registering the state of food reserves, operation under the conditions of all-people's defense were part of today's activities in the Varazdin region.

In Zagreb, 1,605 basic organizations of the associated labor and work communities, 164 local communities, 98 primary schools, 33 educational centers and 24 higher education establishments took part in the action on the first day. A total of 294,000 persons participated.

Second Day's Activities

LD150915 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] The "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action continued throughout Croatia today. Here are some details supplied by our reporters:

First of all that should be stressed is the high degree of the organization of the action and the readiness of the citizens. Even mothers of several children and old women have come forward to help in the exercises for the evacuation of the population in several areas. The care of evacuated citizens has been particularly well organized. Examples of these in the Slavonia-Baranja region are particularly eloquent proof of this. These are the words with which Col Gen Ivan Miskovic, president of the Council of Civil Protection of Yugoslavia, made the first positive assessment of the action today.

The divers of the Vukovar divers club, under the assumption that the wind has upturned a ferry carrying the evacuated population to the other bank of the Danube, are rescuing people from the river.

Numerous exercises were also held today in Djakovo, Ilok, Vukovar and in many other places throughout Slavonia-Baranja region.

About 120 organizations of associated labor, specialized municipal organizations and local communities of the Slavonski Brod commune with over 20,000 participants are taking part in the action in the area of Brodsko Posavlje. The Vodoprivreda basic organization of associated labor organized the exercise of putting out fires on machines in Nova Gradiska, Slavonska Pozege, Slavonski Samac and Slavonski Brod.

Over 300,000 inhabitants of Zagreb have taken part so far in the final manifestation of the "nothing must surprise us" action. Members of the Sava diving club carried out underwater subversion on Bundek lake.

The action was fully successful in the 10 municipalities of the Bjelovar area. About 230,000 citizens, working people, pioneers and scouts in over 80 percent of local communities and 600 collectives participated in this manifestation of the test of defense capabilities and protection in exceptional situations. The exercise entitled "Resistance in the Temporarily Occupied Area" was held in Bjelovar with the participation of 45,000 people.

Nearly 60 percent of the population took part in numerous activities in the area of Cazma, Daruvar, Koprivnica, Krizevci, Djurdjevac, Grubisno Polje, Garesnica, Pakrac and Virovitica. Thus, in the Podravka enterprise, food production in several sections under war conditions was organized.

The action was also successfully continued in Ikian Banija and Kordun. In Topusko, Bovic, Slunj and in other places of Kordun, young people and Pioneers successfully tested the system of sending messages by couriers while Karlovac ham operators linked the whole municipality. In Petrinja the main exercise was the mobilization of the civil protection units of the Gavrilovic food industry under conditions of an air attack. In Knin about 17,000 working people and citizens from 44 local communities and 71 organizations of associated labor participated in the action. The most notable exercise was during the night, when attempts to infiltrate a diversionist group were thwarted. They were discovered on time and prevented from inflicting damage to installations.

The action was also successfully complete in all 19 communes of the Rijeka community of municipalities. Two-thirds of the population are estimated to have taken part.

And now to Zadar: About 60,000 inhabitants of Zadar and surrounding areas took part in the action. Numerous work collectives and local communities operated under war conditions and tested their abilities for defense and protection in a special war. The attempts by the "Blues" to mine two main bridges in the Zadar area were thwarted on time.

The situation in the Obrovac municipality was similar: About 10,000 citizens--two-thirds of the entire population there--took part in the action. On the island of Vis there was speedy and efficient putting out of fires with all the required technical facilities. Firemen, members of the hunting society and, of course, members of the Yugoslav People's Army took part in this exercise.

It is practically impossible to report all the news which we have received from Dalmatia and our islands on the very successful participation of the population in various types of exercises which demonstrate the defense capability and the social protection of the coastal area.